

Hizbollah to cooperate in Syrian-backed security drive

BEIRUT (R) — Radical Muslims have removed a nagging question mark over a Syrian-backed security drive with a pledge to cooperate when the force moves into west Beirut's militia-infested southern suburbs, newspapers reported Friday.

"We are ready to do what is necessary to assure the success of this plan in the suburbs," the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) militia said in a statement, quoted by newspapers.

The suburbs are a Hizbollah bastion and the site of refugee camps ravaged by recurrent fighting between Palestinians and the Syrian-backed Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia.

Beirut newspapers have speculated that some of the 18 foreigners missing in Lebanon may be held hostage in the area.

Hizbollah spokesman Sheikh Ibrahim Al Amin issued the statement after talks on the security plan with Brig. Ghazi Kanaan, Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon.

Brig. Kanaan is supervising Syrian forces, which arrived on July 4 to help Lebanese police and troops clear gunmen off streets.

"He had some observations and queries, but these did not reach the point of creating a stumbling block, Sheikh Amin said. Meanwhile, west Beirut was at a

security sources said. There were no injuries.

Press reports Thursday said a further 150 Syrian commandos had arrived to reinforce Syrian forces already in west Beirut.

The reports followed statements by senior Shi'ite cleric Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, influential with Hizbollah, that there was no need for the Syrians to enter the suburbs.

"No foreign hostages are held in the suburbs," Fadlallah said in a statement Thursday night.

He reiterated his opinion that there was no need for the drive to move into the suburbs, but added it was not necessary to "provoke an escalation" if it did.

A stick of dynamite exploded in the yard of the West German Goethe Institute Cultural Centre in west Beirut at midnight, security sources said. Windows were broken but there were no casualties.

The centre is one of the few Western institutions still operating in the western sector after a spate of kidnaps and killings of foreigners.

Two Beirut newspapers said the deployment of extra Syrian troops was a prelude for an attempt to re-establish government authority in the densely populated suburbs on the city's southern flank.

The independent Beirut newspaper An Nahar said the new Syrian force was headed by Col. Jawdat Sleiman, who led the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon's northern port of Tripoli last year to stop a war between leftists and fundamentalists. Police said 515 people were killed and 1,100 wounded in the three-week conflict.

The Al Hakika newspaper put the size of the Syrian reinforcements at 200 troops.

An Nahar said they would support a special force of 500 Lebanese troops drawn from the predominantly Shi'ite 6th Brigade in taking the suburbs control from Amal and Hizbollah.

Meanwhile police hunting gunmen who killed four Christians offered a reward for information Thursday.

Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam was reported as describing the attack as "a major political crime." Mr. Khaddam sent in Syrian troops three weeks ago in an effort to stop fighting between Syria's militia allies.

Interior Ministry sources said a large reward was on offer for information leading to the killers. Security sources said they estimated it at 100,000 Lebanese pounds (\$2,200).

Lebanese protest against Hassan-Peres talks

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Lebanon's opposition areas staged a general strike Friday to protest the summit conference of Morocco's King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Schools, shops, cafes, cinemas, banks and businesses were all closed in west Beirut, its Shi'ite Muslim suburbs as well as all towns and cities in northern, eastern and southern Lebanon.

Falangists in east Beirut, their hinterland north and north east of the capital and in a southern border enclave controlled by the Israeli-allied South Lebanon Army militia did not join the day-long work stoppage.

The strike was called by the opposition factions backed by Syria and Iran. Both nations denounced the Moroccan monarch's invitation to Mr. Peres for this week's summit in Iran as a "betrayal of Arabs and Islam."

Police said no violence was reported in the early hours of the strike. Hizbollah, or Party of God, the most militant pro-Iranian Shi'ite faction in Lebanon, scheduled a demonstration in Bir Al Abed Beirut suburb after Friday's noon (0900 GMT) prayers.

Palestinians called for separate demonstrations in their refugee camps in Beirut, Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli and the southern coastal city of Sidon.

Refugees in Tripoli's Nahr Al Bared and Baddawi camps paraded in both shantytowns, chanting slogans against Morocco.

A Beirut newspaper on Friday reported what it called the highlights of King Hassan's summit talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

The report by the daily As Safir said in its front-page lead story that its Cairo correspondent, Amin Radwan, obtained the highlights of the Iran talks after King Hassan II conveyed them by telephone to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

The Moroccan monarch was quoted by As Safir as telling Mr. Mubarak that what he heard from Mr. Peres fell short of his expectations.

The Israeli premier, however, promised to give serious thought to certain aspects of the "Fez plan," which Arab heads of state approved for a Middle East settlement in summit conference they held in the Moroccan city of Fez in 1981.

"Everything is negotiable as long as it does not undermine Israel's security," Mr. Peres was quoted as telling King Hassan.

Mr. Peres was reported adamant about refusing to negotiate with Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

As Safir said King Hassan II told Mr. Mubarak that Mr. Peres promised to set up an Israeli committee to undertake a thorough study of the Israeli-occupied Arab territory.

The committee will be made up of military technicians. Foreign Ministry officials plus experts on the Arab-Israeli conflict from

Israeli institutions, As Safir said. It said the committee would report on the "strategic significance of each geographic block of the occupied lands to Israel's security," and which parts can be returned to the Arabs under an overall peace treaty.

The newspaper said Mr. Peres suggested that "demilitarised buffer zones" can be established in areas which will not be returned to the Arabs and be manned by U.N. peacekeeping troops.

He also expressed his belief that an Arab-Israeli peace treaty should be guaranteed either directly by the United Nations, or by the United States, the Soviet Union and the European Economic Community under U.N. auspices.

Meanwhile Lebanese newspapers Friday kept up sharp criticism of King Hassan for his meeting with Mr. Peres, with some of them accusing the monarch of "treason."

"Hassan's new step is a consequence and not an initiative ... It is the result of a series of retreats and slides in the Arab domain," As Safir said.

It said that while late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had bargained with Israel on the basis of "land for peace," King Hassan could offer nothing comparable in any similar deal.

Egypt was ostracised by most Arab states and expelled from the Arab League when it made peace with Israel in 1979.

The pro-Syrian Ash Sharq, dubbing the talks an Israeli

Bush visit 'unlikely' to break Mideast deadlock

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush's arrival in the Middle East this weekend, just days after Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' visit to Morocco, is largely a symbolic gesture to signal continued American interest in promoting a regional peace settlement, officials said.

"This is a listening and exploratory and symbolic trip," a senior vice-presidential aide said of Mr. Bush's 10-day visit to Jordan, Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Bush will be the first senior U.S. policymaker to visit Israel and its two Arab neighbours since Secretary of State George Shultz in May 1985.

Officials said Mr. Bush, who arrives in Israel this Sunday, was not carrying new U.S. peace proposals. They also said there was no link between his visit and talks this week between Mr. Peres and Morocco's King Hassan.

The Bush aide called the visit "a re-engagement" ending a period of U.S. retrenchment after a series of setbacks in the region including the failure to bring about direct peace negotiations between Israel and Arab states.

The official, who asked not to be identified, stressed that the visit did not mean a new U.S. initiative was under way.

Separately, a senior administration official familiar with U.S. policy in the region rejected the term re-engagement and the implication of U.S. neglect of the region.

"We're in very close and frequent exchange with Israel, Jordan, and Egypt on a daily basis," the official said.

The official noted that Peres, King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak have all visited Washington in the past year.

Mr. Bush will spend three nights in each country. His itinerary calls for talks with Peres, King Hussein, and Mr. Mubarak.

American officials say Mr. Bush is arriving at a difficult time for the region.

Despite the Peres-Hassan talks, there is little hope for any breakthrough in the peace process.

Peace efforts are being complicated by a governmental shakeup in Israel this October when Peres hands over the leadership to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who is seen as taking a harder line toward the Arab nations.

American ties with Israel have been damaged recently by the conviction of a U.S. citizen on charges of spying for Israel and allegations here that Israel has been smuggling military hardware from the United States.

Egypt, the only Arab state to back the Peres-Hassan talks, is struggling with an economy hit by lower oil prices and a drop in tourism.

U.S. criticises Syrian reaction to Hassan-Peres summit meeting

WASHINGTON (AP) — Syria and other Arab countries who attacked the surprise Israeli-Moroccan summit meeting this week have been criticised by a U.S. White House spokesman as foes of peace.

Syria is "really fighting the tide" of change in the Middle East peace process, spokesman Edward Djerejian told foreign correspondents Thursday.

Countries who condemned the Israeli-Moroccan meeting "are really posing the obstacles to peace," he said. "They are not as they portray themselves to be, the guarantors to peace, they are the advocates of instability and danger in the Middle East."

Syria broke relations with Morocco and accused it of betraying the Arab cause. "That is not a constructive position for an independent country like Syria to adopt," Djerejian commented.

"The significance cannot be underestimated" of the meeting of King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, the spokesman said.

Djerejian said that in his visit to Israel, Jordan and Syria next month, U.S. Vice President George Bush will try to assess how the summit in Rabat has affected the overall peace process.

Djerejian termed the Hassan-Peres summit evidence of increasing "realisation in the Middle East and within the Arab World of the necessity for dialogue."

It was part of a trend toward "acceptance of the reality of the state of Israel, of the reality that negotiations must entail ... direct contacts between the two sides, and acceptance of the fact that there is a real danger ... to peace and stability of a continuing stalemate in the Arab-Israeli peace process," he continued.

"It is more courageous in the Middle East to be a peacemaker ... than it is to be one who advocates time-worn solutions of confrontation of war," Djerejian said.

U.S. officials said Thursday that if the monarch had asked for a meeting in the United States, Washington would have been

ready to oblige. Despite the lack of any agreement at the talks, Kalb told reporters, "the United States believes this was a valuable and historic effort."

He added, "no one ever suggested that making peace in the Middle East would be easy, nor did the United States expect any dramatic breakthrough at this session or that all problems could be resolved in two days of meetings."

But, he said, Washington was convinced it was only through direct dialogue that disputes could be resolved and had urged such contacts for years.

"We applaud the courage demonstrated by King Hassan and Prime Minister Peres in initiating such a dialogue," Kalb said.

"The United States would hope that contact between Arab and Israeli leaders would become more routine so that it would not be such a singular event when such leaders get together," he said.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb described the talks as valuable and historic despite the fact that they failed to achieve a breakthrough in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

No one had expected that all problems could be resolved in two days, he said.

Kalb noted that the United States had long called for a direct Arab-Israeli dialogue. U.S. officials spent much of last year in unsuccessful efforts to clear the way for peace talks between Arab states and Israel.

Officials have said Washington knew in advance about the planned Moroccan talks and Kalb said the United States had been ready to do whatever it could to facilitate the meetings.

King Hassan said that Peres had suggested a meeting in the United States and that President Reagan had sent a message suggesting it be held on American soil.

U.S. officials said Thursday that if the monarch had asked for a meeting in the United States, Washington would have been

Israel, U.S. said to study alternatives to Lavi fighter

WASHINGTON (R) — Israel and the United States will carry out a joint study on alternatives to the Israeli-built Lavi fighter which could lead to abandonment of the controversial jet, a top U.S. official has said.

Undersecretary of State William Schneider told reporters that within the past few days Israel had agreed to participate in the study and the Reagan administration has agreed to free several contracts for the Lavi project which had been held up.

"Part of the deal was to begin work on the study," which is expected to take about four months, he said.

Israel this week officially unveiled in Tel Aviv the prototypes for the partly American-funded Lavi, which the Reagan administration and critics have said will exceed estimates

Published reports have said the Pentagon puts the cost per plane at \$22.5 million while Israeli officials say the cost would be \$15.5 million.

Mr. Schneider said both countries have revised their initial estimates — the United States downward and Israel upward — but remain far apart on the projections.

The United States has already committed between \$1.7 billion and \$2 billion to help Israel build the plane.

Chairman David Obey, of the House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, said that despite U.S. budget pressures, he expected Congress this year would again approve a foreign aid package that allows Israel to use some of its 1987 assistance for the Lavi project.

Iranian pleads guilty for shipping arms to Iran

LOS ANGELES (AP) — An Iranian has pleaded guilty to conspiracy in a scheme to ship illegally \$4 million in military radios and spare parts to his homeland.

Khosrow Shakib, 43, entered the plea Thursday before U.S. District Judge Alicemarie H. Stoffer, who scheduled a Sept. 8 sentencing hearing. Four other people have already pleaded guilty in the case.

Shakib, an Iranian citizen resident in the United States, was accused of participating in a plan to ship 2,000 radios and spare parts to the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in 1983 and 1984.

About 50 radios actually reached Iran.

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Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic). Jabel Luweibdeh, Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic). Jabel Amman. Tel. 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox). Abadi, Tel. 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer). Jabel Amman, Tel. 678906. Armenian Catholic Church. Ashrafieh. Tel. 775261. Tel. 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church. Ashrafieh. Tel. 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox). Ashrafieh. Tel. 771751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsani. Tel. 677534. Evangelical Lutheran Church. Jabel Amman, 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Samir). Tel. 811295. Rabwah Congregation (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman. Tel. 606974. MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. 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Egyptian hanged for rape, murder of 9-year old girl

By Ahmad Kreishan
Al Rai

AMMAN — A 26-year old Egyptian worker, Ahmad Ahmad Qutob Iyadeh, was hanged at Al Mahatta prison on Thursday morning after being sentenced to death for raping and murdering a nine-year old girl, Sahar Ibrahim.

The man raped and killed the child on Feb. 5, 1985 and was apprehended on April 20, 1985, shortly after the crime was discovered, according to the police.

The girl, who lived with her parents in the Hay Nazzal district of Amman, used to walk to and from school each day. On the day of the murder, while returning home, she took refuge in a disused building because of heavy rain and hail. The man, who had been working as a labourer in the area, was living nearby and when he saw the girl seeking shelter he invited her to his room for warmth, the police report said.

The man later raped the girl,

who was screaming all the time but was not heard because of the bad weather conditions and because there were no people passing by the abandoned site, the police added. In order to conceal his crime, the man later strangled the child with a rag, bundled her up in a large sack and buried the body and school bag.

According to the police, the girl's parents reported that their daughter was missing on the next day and despite all efforts to trace the child, she could not be found.

Meanwhile the man was dismissed from work due to his failure to report for duty on time. He collected his pay and compensation but failed to take his passport from his employer.

Some time later, excavation work uncovered the girl's body and investigations led to the apprehension of the man who admitted murdering the girl and burying her body.

Lower House gives government full authority to supervise the affairs of Jordan's universities

Parliament amends law on higher education during extraordinary session

By Rama Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The government now has full responsibility and control over the affairs of Jordan's universities after the Lower House of Parliament Thursday approved an amendment to the law on higher education which transferred all authority from the Higher Education Council to the Minister of Higher Education regarding university issues.

The amendment to the law gives the government full authority to run educational affairs related to Jordan's four universities without consulting the 15-member Higher Education Council which was established in 1980. The

universities are the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, Mu'ta and recently-established University of Science and Technology.

The amendment, submitted by the government to the house in its

first extraordinary session, was endorsed after a brief discussion on whether or not the 10-member legal committee should examine to amendment before debate. Contrary to all previous expectations, the law was passed by a show of hands and the only deputy to oppose it was Abdullah Al Akailah.

"We do not want our higher education institutions to be affected by the policies of consecutive governments," said Dr. Akailah, who was elected on a religious platform in March 1984.

Many educationalists told the Jordan Times that they share the deputy's view that universities should not be "politicised" by subjecting their supervision to the Ministry of Higher Education.

Educationalists contacted by the Jordan Times emphasised that the amendment was unfair to both the universities and students, since they said all policies related to them will be shaped by one man, rather than a collective body — the Higher Education Council — which included a spectrum of different opinions regarding the country's higher education policies.

The amendment has to be endorsed by the Upper House, before a Royal Decree is issued to put it into effect.

Observers believe that the amendment, which was endorsed by the house with no detailed discussions, will also be passed without debate by the Upper House in accordance with instructions issued by His Majesty King Hussein to the government to reform higher education following the disturbances at Yarmouk University in which three students died and 15 others were injured, including policemen.

The King requested Prime Minister Zaid Rifai to plug loopholes in educational legislation, administration and organisation for the sake of safeguarding Jordan's educational institutions and maintaining the people's confidence in the future. In return, Mr. Rifai voiced his readiness to take all necessary measures to implement reforms.

The King's remarks came after a special ministerial committee investigated the events at Yarmouk and presented its report to King Hussein. The committee's remarks reportedly placed most of the blame on the university's administration and its handling of student affairs.

Higher Education Council

The Higher Education Council, which was established by a law in 1980, comprises the prime minister as chairman and the body includes heads of the universities' board of trustees, the minister of higher education, presidents of the universities, chairman of the higher council for planning and three members appointed by Royal Decree.

The council was responsible for outlining the bases and goals of higher education and for planning higher education policy as well as approving the establishment of higher education institutions. The council cooperated with the Ministry of Higher Education last April. Other activities of the council included supporting the independence of higher education institutions and providing them

with the means to ensure their goals.

At the end of the session, Dr. Akailah submitted his reservations over the amendment to Parliament's general secretariat. He said the amendment that all higher education institutions follow the Ministry of Education clashes with international academic standards which give universities independence from government supervision to allow these institutions to carry out their educational duties away from the influence of government policies. Dr. Akailah further claimed that "politicising higher education by linking its supervision to the ministry will transfer these academics into government schools."

Before the amendment was endorsed, Mr. Rifai said that the government wants a "direct relationship with the four universities and the ministry."

Oil accord endorsed

Two other laws on the 1986 law of the university of Jordan for science, and technology and another on an 1986 agreement between the National Resources Authority (NRA) and Amoco-Jordan for oil exploration, were passed by the house. The two laws were presented to the house at the start of the session and were passed without debate.

Irbid deputy takes the oath

During the extraordinary session, which was called following a Royal Decree issued early this month, the newly-elected Irbid Deputy Jamal Obeidat took the oath as he joined

the house.

Mr. Obeidat won almost 23,000 votes and his closest rival Abdul Majeed Nusier won approximately 12,000 votes during the June by-election in Irbid Governorate to fill one vacant seat.

The first extraordinary session was attended by Minister of Transport Rajai Dajani and Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat.

The house referred a number of draft laws to the legal committee which is expected to meet on Monday morning to debate them. These draft laws are on the 1986 national charity fund and an amendment to the 1986 law on education.

The committee will also discuss earlier decisions, which have not been submitted to the house, on the 1986 law for land and water, the 1986 amendment to the

Jordan Agricultural Engineers Association law, an amendment to the 1986 law on the People's Army, and amendments to several laws passed on education between 1976 to 1986.

One-minute silence

The house also observed a one-minute silence in memory of Irbid deputy Yacoub Mu'ammur, who passed away last June.

The registration of nominations for the Irbid by-elections on Aug. 14 ended Thursday with three candidates putting forward nominations. The candidates are Sami Haddad, Turki Haddad and Nader Abu El Shaer. The three contenders will be standing for Irbid's Christian seat in the Lower House which fell vacant with the death of deputy Mu'ammur.

Ministry to lease state-owned land in south-eastern region

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture is now preparing to lease 50,000 dunums of government-owned land in the south eastern region of the country to private companies which will develop the land and increase crop production, particularly cereals, Ministry of Agriculture Under Secretary Salem Al Lawzi announced at a meeting held in Amman on Thursday.

He said that the ministry has already leased some 200,000 dunums of land at nominal fees to private firms which will carry out similar projects. Dr. Lawzi was speaking at a meeting for directors of agriculture departments in various parts of the Kingdom.

Referring to the water situation in these areas, Dr. Lawzi said that his ministry is cooperating with the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) to exploit artesian wells in the south eastern region of the country in order to provide water for crops since the reserves in the King Talal Dam are very low. The Ministry of Agriculture plans to build a dam at a point lying between Karamah and Al Zour to store some 55 million cubic metres of water for irrigating at least 3,000 dunums of land in the Jordan Valley, Dr. Lawzi announced.

The under secretary criticised what he called the diminishing amount of responsibility that these departments were taking on in agriculture-related affairs.

U.S., British personalities visit camps

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of prominent U.S. and British personalities, including Mr. Terry Waite, the personal emissary of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mr. Eugene Douglas, former U.S. ambassador at large for world refugees, Friday paid a visit to the Jerash refugee camp run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). The group visited the camp's community centre for the disabled and familiarised themselves with the services the centre provides to disabled refugee children in Jerash camp.

On Thursday, the group paid a visit to the Baqa'a refugee camp where they were briefed on the agency and the services it provides for the Palestine refugees in Baqa'a camp.

Losses sustained by moneychangers had negligible effect on banking sector — CBJ

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) has announced that losses sustained by moneychangers in Jordan due to miscalculated "risks and blunders" amount to approximately JD 15 million, registering no more than one thousandth of the total volume of banking and money changing operations in the Kingdom.

CBJ experts, including Dr. Maher Shukri, the bank's vice president, said that the steps and risks taken by a number of money changing firms over the past few months would by no means affect the safety, power or operations of the banking system in Jordan. They said that these firms have sustained losses largely as a result of violating CBJ regulations and also due to unorthodox speculation and dealings in gold, silver and currencies.

The announcement about the losses has been accompanied by harmful campaigns directed against Jordan from external

sources in an attempt to undermine the Jordanian economy, but all indications and evidence point to the fact that the financial and economic sectors in Jordan are safe and have emerged unscathed from this campaign, the experts said.

The CBJ has now decided to help support faltering money changing businesses by extending credit facilities, and will help those violating CBJ regulations to achieve stability so that they can pursue a sound course of helping to bolster the national economy, these experts said. According to Dr. Shukri, the CBJ has now introduced amendments to CBJ regulations about buying and selling foreign currency and will now allow commercial banks to undertake these operations.

A leading banking expert, Mr. Adnan Darwazah, who is chairman of the Jordan Gulf Bank board of directors, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra,

that moneychangers who adhered to CBJ regulations were not affected by recent events and are maintaining their operations with success, unlike those who committed violations.

Dr. Ahmad Shalabi, the general manager of Petra Bank in Jordan, said that due to its central geographic location, Jordan has been attracting foreign currency and trade and therefore the banking sector in Jordan has been operating with full confidence and continued progress. Those moneychangers who sustained losses, he said, had gambled and taken risks by buying and selling foreign currency and holding larger investments than they could afford, and hence they sustained heavy losses, Dr. Shalabi added. He said that some moneychangers used to offer high interest rates to depositors, attracting many customers in the process, but their miscalculated investments caused losses to themselves and their customers.

Delegates call for intensified health information campaigns

AMMAN (J.T.) — A regional conference on spreading health awareness, which concluded its meetings on Thursday, has urged governments and organisations in the East Mediterranean region to launch intensified information campaigns to help achieve health for all by the year 2000. This was one of the recommendations adopted by delegates who have been holding discussions on means of helping to spread health awareness in the region through the information media and the press.

The health information workshop also aimed at boosting and enhancing the role of health-related media executives in

raising the level of people's awareness about health issues.

The recommendations issued by delegates, who represented 19 states lying east of the Mediterranean, also urged governments to help spread information about primary health care through symposiums and pamphlets and other media and they stressed the need for supporting health development projects. They also called for offering proper training in this regard to information officials and employees. The meeting was organised by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Yugoslav team explores means to promote bilateral tourism

AMMAN (Petra) — A Yugoslavian tourist delegation, currently on a week-long visit to Jordan, is expected to hold talks with Jordanian tourist organisations to explore possibilities for boosting bilateral tourism.

The delegation, which groups members of the private sector as well as government officials, will visit several archaeological and historical sites in the Kingdom.

The visit, which is in implementation of an accord signed between the two countries, is aimed at preparing an information campaign to cover the Jordanian tourism week, scheduled to open in Yugoslavia early next year.

Members of the delegation will also meet with concerned officials to explore avenues of promoting bilateral cooperation in tourism.

Mu'ta to receive applications for new civilian wing Monday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mu'ta University has opened its doors to civilians wishing to enrol for the coming 1986/87 academic year and to study at the university's new wing, separate from the military departments which were originally established by the university. A university announcement said that Jordanian students who have completed their secondary education and passed the tawjihi examinations with an average of at least 65 per cent can apply for a seat as of Monday July 28.

A decision to open a new civilian wing at Mu'ta was announced by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddine Al Assad

on June 14 as a means to enable a greater number of students to acquire university education. According to the university announcement, students can apply for seats at the civilian wing as of Monday and through post offices around the Kingdom.

The University of Jordan and Yarmouk University have announced that applications by students wishing to enrol for the coming academic year should be channelled through post offices in the country, a process due to begin on Monday. Post offices have been handling this task of forwarding university application forms for the past seven years.

Arab conference begins today on refugee affairs

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab countries' hosting Palestinian refugees today open a general conference in Damascus to discuss Palestinian affairs and assistance which could be extended to the inhabitants of the Israel-held Arab territories.

Jordan's delegation to the conference is being led by Under Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Qatanani and the team left for the Syrian capital on Thursday morning. The delegation will present three working papers representing Jordan's views on matters related to the conditions of Arab inhabitants in the occupied territories and Israel's measures there.

Jordan, Kuwait sign minutes of economy, trade meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Kuwait have signed minutes of their three-days of talks which were conducted by teams of experts discussing means of promoting trade and economic ties between the two countries.

The two sides agreed to work out an agreement on bilateral cooperation in technical, economic and trade affairs, to be signed at a later date. They also made arrangements for Jordan to promote its economic development by organising activities in Kuwait later this year with the aim of explaining incentives given to investors in the country and orienting Arabs in Kuwait on the facilities granted to Arab investors in Jordan.

The two sides also agreed to encourage joint ventures and cooperation between private investment firms in both countries to help Jordan's economic endeavours and development projects in trade, industry, tourism, health and education.

According to the minutes, the two countries agreed to organise a symposium for Kuwaiti investors to highlight the climate of investment in the Kingdom and the incentives and facilities given to investors. Kuwait has also agreed to allow Jordan to organise an exhibition of its national products in Kuwait to further highlight Jordan's economic and industrial achievements.

The minutes were signed by Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Al Saqqaf and Assistant Under Secretary of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Finance and Economy,

Dr. Qatanani said that he will submit the working papers to the week-long conference which will discuss development projects for the Arabs living under Israeli rule and he added that these projects are designed to bolster steadfastness and to offset the effects of economic recession and unemployment in the occupied territories.

Dr. Qatanani said that the papers will tackle the subject of Israeli manipulations and forgeries of official documents and title deeds of the Arab land under Israeli rule, Israel's attempts to settle Ethiopian Jews in Arab land and obstacles Israel continue to place in the path of international agencies which are trying to extend humanitarian assistance to Arab people in the occupied territories.

He said that the conference assumes special importance in view of the subjects on the agenda and he added that the delegates will study a report from the Arab League secretariat on the developments of the Palestine problem. Taking part in the meeting are Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and the Arab League, in addition to Jordan.

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Man, child die in car crash

AMMAN (J.T.) — A man and a six-year old child were killed and three other people were injured in a road accident which occurred Thursday near Al Jizeh, 35 kilometres south of Amman. A report in Friday's local press said that the accident involved a taxi heading from Tafleh to Amman and a private car with Saudi licence plates travelling in the opposite direction. Local civil

defence teams were involved in evacuating the injured and providing assistance.

Further south near Rumai, a bus accident caused the injury of 23 passengers. They were all rushed to Princess Haya Al Hussein Hospital in Aqaba for treatment. According to the report, all the passengers were Egyptians.

السلامة في الطريق

Hard times for liberated Palestinian prisoners in the occupied territories

By Sami Al Aboudi

MOHAMMAD Elias Nazzal, who is 29, was in Jerusalem to buy a typewriter for the insurance agency he works for in Ramallah. Suddenly, an Israeli borderguard patrol, on duty in the Arab city, stopped him and asked to see his ID card. Nazzal presented a receipt issued by the Israeli military authorities which serves as a temporary ID card. This made the soldiers suspect that the man was one of the 600 Palestinian political prisoners who remained in the occupied territories and in Israel after their release in the prisoner swap between the PFLP-GC and Israel on 20 May 1985. The soldiers contacted their commander and then ordered Nazzal into their jeep. During the few minutes drive to Masubiyeh police station, the soldiers insulted and threatened him. At Masubiyeh, he was met with more insults before he was ordered to sit in a yard with a sack over his head for three hours. He was then taken to a room, where he stayed until the next morning, when he was released without

being asked any questions.

Nazzal's brief detention is typical of the harassment that the freed Palestinian prisoners have to face. One year after their release, the "liberated Palestinian prisoners," as they are called by Palestinians, are still unable to live a normal life. From the moment of their release the ex-prisoners were subjected to a harassment campaign by Israeli settlers and collaborators. One came near to death when about 40 Jewish settlers attacked his home in Balatta refugee camp, near Nablus. Only after camp residents clashed with the settlers was Sirhan Dwaikat and his family saved. Another liberated prisoner died in a mysterious explosion in Silwad town, near Ramallah. The Israelis claimed that he was preparing an explosive charge, but the family insist that the charge was placed in a storage room by collaborators in order to kill him.

Most of the 580 ex-prisoners who remain in the occupied territories and Israel (some 20

have been deported) have still not received their identity cards which ensure their residency in the occupied territories. Instead they have been given a receipt from the Israeli interior department, which must be renewed every month or so. Many of the ex-prisoners were promised their ID cards within a month from their release, but when they returned to their respective departments, the Israelis even refused to renew their "residency receipts." It wasn't until Law in the Service of Man (LSM), a Ramallah based legal research centre, took up the case with the Israeli military government that the receipts were renewed. Though this receipt is regarded as a temporary residency permit it is usually with difficulty and after questioning and harassment that the ex-prisoners can get through Israeli military check-points.

Though the exchange agreement between the PFLP-GC and Israel, signed through the offices of the International

Committee of the Red Cross, stipulates that 600 Palestinian political prisoners who chose to stay in the occupied territories or in Israel cannot be deported against their will, the liberated prisoners feel that they can be permanently separated again from their families at any time. The fact that a year after their release most of them have not been issued with ID cards makes them feel that they are vulnerable to deportation, and that the agreement signed with the Red Cross can not protect them. In fact, since August 1985, more than 20 have been deported to Jordan on the pretext that they were not residents of the occupied territories before their arrest. Few, including the latest deportees, Zaki Statieh, from Gaza, were deported on the grounds that they had restarted their political activity.

The lack of an ID card brings a sense of insecurity. One ex-prisoner from Jerusalem says that every time he goes to West

Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or anywhere else in Israel, he worries that he might be arrested if any incident takes place. Naturally he would be the first suspect. The interim identification can be revoked at any time, thus making liberated prisoners subject to deportation or arrest. The lack of an ID card also means it is almost impossible for the ex-prisoners to travel abroad. According to the LSM, many ex-prisoners said they had been barred from travelling without being given any reason. Ya'coub Odeh has not been allowed to travel to Jordan to marry his fiancée whom he left ten years ago when he was imprisoned.

Some ex-prisoners have been placed under town arrest and are not allowed to leave their village, refugee camp, or city during daytime, or their homes at night, even for medical treatment. Others find difficulty in obtaining a driving licence or licences to open a business of their own. They find it difficult to get employment

and thus most of them remain without work. The threats against the liberated prisoners have increased considerably since the arrest of three who are alleged to be members of a commando cell which was rounded up at the end of April in Jerusalem. The alleged cell members were accused of killing an Israeli businessman and a British tourist in Arab East Jerusalem. According to knowledgeable Israeli sources, who were quoted in the Hebrew press, the Israeli authorities now believe that the liberated prisoners represent a security threat to Israel. The source said that the Israeli authorities are studying the situation regarding the liberated prisoners, and some kind of action might be taken against them in the near future.

After spending up to ten years of their lives in Israeli jails, the liberated prisoners find that they are not really free, but rather have been transferred from a small prison to a large one — Middle East International, London.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: The wrong approach

THE visit of Israel's prime minister to Morocco has ended in failure, a result very much expected because of Israel's intransigent position and because the contact between Morocco and Israel was done without prior approval from Arab countries. What happened emphasises the following facts: 1- That the main obstacles in the path of a durable and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict lies in Israel's intransigence and its determination to maintain its hold on the occupied Arab territories. 2- That the Arab Israeli conflict is one of destiny and existence in this region, not one of mere psychological barriers that could be removed by such a meeting. 3- That Israel's ambitions in the Arab land are quite clear and do not require further evidence. 4- That any separate contacts with the enemy, behind Arab countries' backs, will lead to failure and will cause further splits in the Arab ranks. Jordan has been realistic in its policies and firm in its demands of a total solution that guarantees an honourable peace. Jordan has been intent on mobilising Arab efforts to achieve that goal. Therefore, there can be no "alternative to an international conference in which all parties concerned, with the help of the international community, could reach a just settlement.

Sawt Al Shaab: Solidarity is the answer

ARAB countries are now living through very difficult times and are in need of coordination of their efforts of serious cooperation to get stronger and more capable of confronting the dangers threatening their existence. Whenever the skies of the Arab World are forecast with dark clouds and whenever the Arabs feel weakened and in disarray, their leaders must seek ways of re-establishing solidarity. The past bitter experiences which these countries have passed through should prompt them to seek better means with which to confront the common challenges and external threats. The common enemies of the Arabs have been able to penetrate the Arab Nation's ranks through breaches and through splits that have been separating one country from another. There can be no salvation for Arabs without an end to differences among their governments, and a healing of rifts in their ranks. For this reason King Hussein has been pursuing serious efforts for re-establishing solidarity and rebuilding Arab strength. This is a priority for the Arab leaders who ought to work towards ending differences, halting the civil war in Lebanon and thwarting Iran's ambitious designs in the Arab homeland.

Al Dustour: Hassan knows better

WE do not suppose that King Hassan II of Morocco was unaware of Israel's stands with regard to the Middle East question, nor do we believe that he thought Peres would give up Israel's occupation of Arab land as a result of the meeting. We believe that King Hassan agreed to the meeting for reasons pertaining to his country's relations with the international community and in his belief that such a meeting would help remove the psychological barrier between the Arabs and the Israelis. The results came as no surprise to us, and the joint communiqué proved that Israel was determined to stick to its own position and its occupation of Arab territory. Peres restated Israel's refusal to accept the Fez resolutions, its rejection of negotiations with the PLO and its refusal to give back Arab territories occupied since 1967. We do not believe that King Hassan was unaware of this Israeli position before the meeting and that the talks would not reveal anything new for him. We also do not agree with King Hassan's interpretation of the Arab League's charter or the resolutions of the Fez summit that they do not prohibit meetings with the common enemy. The Palestine question is a common problem for all Arabs and therefore they all have to be involved in efforts aimed at reaching a comprehensive, not a separate, solution for the problem.

Thursday

Al Ra'i: A blunder?

IT has become quite certain now that the King of Morocco has not been requested by Arab or Muslim leaders to negotiate on their behalf with the Israeli government and its prime minister. Therefore, one should not be taken in by Israeli misleading campaigns that the king was undertaking these negotiations in his capacity as current head of the Arab League Council, chairman of the Islamic Conference and head of the Jerusalem Committee. The Arab League, Jerusalem and the rest of the Arab and Muslim countries wash their hands from this mis-calculated step. We were surprised to see Morocco taking this move at a time when Arab leaders were intensifying their efforts to clear the way for an Arab summit. No one can find a reasonable motive for King Hassan to take this dangerous risk at this particular unopportune moment. More disappointing was Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's statement in which he said Peres was not authorised to reach any agreement or give concessions.

Sawt Al Shaab: A surprise move

JORDAN has declared at the highest level that the visit by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to Morocco was a surprise to all and that the Jordanian government did not realise its objectives. With this statement by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Jordan has thus stressed its firm and unchanging position with regard to the Palestine question and the need for establishing a comprehensive and durable peace that can safeguard the interests and the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland through an international conference. For Jordan, such an objective can be attained only through total solidarity among Arab countries and a unified Arab stand at all levels. Morocco cannot and should not undertake a unilateral action in this concern without referring to the Arab League, and cannot compel other Arabs to follow its steps in holding separate talks with Israeli leaders. Jordan will not be affected in the least by Peres' visit to Morocco, and will continue to work for solidarity among Arab countries, which is the basis for all solutions.

Israel: South Africa's answer to sanctions

By Jane Hunter

This, the first of three articles on Israeli-South African relations, reprinted from Middle East International, London, discusses economic cooperation. Military ties and political relations will be covered in subsequent issues.

IN 1978, the then Israeli finance minister, Simcha Erlich, visited South Africa and told his hosts that if the European Community should ever embargo South African goods, Israel could help South Africa "detour" the boycott. Well before the imposition of economic sanctions by Western countries became a serious possibility, South African manufacturers were acting on Erlich's proposal, taking advantage of Israel's preferential trade status with both the EEC and the U.S. Plants were set up in Israel to give minimal final assembly and a "made in Israel" label to export merchandise actually produced in South Africa under the cheap-labour rigours of apartheid.

Now, with economic sanctions against the white-minority government, a distinct likelihood of the ability to route exports through Israel, a practice often referred to as "springboarding," will become critically important for South Africa. Moreover, springboarding is only one of a number of mechanisms by which Israel, with its singular economic links to Pretoria, can help South Africa weather the coming storm.

Economic relations between the two governments have been evolving since 1976 when Israel and South Africa signed a range of agreements designed to engage the strengths and protect the vulnerabilities of each nation. The pacts were signed during a visit by a South African prime minister, John Vorster, to Israel at a time when both countries faced increasing isolation. According to press reports at the time, South Africa's wealth was to be ploughed into Israel's economy, particularly the Jewish state's nascent arms industry and its high technology sector; in return, South Africa would enjoy the harvest of Israeli production and Israeli innovations. Israel would also receive South African raw materials: uranium, strategic minerals, iron and steel, paper. When, after the fall of the Shah in 1978, Iran cut off oil supplies to Israel (and South Africa), Israel began buying South African coal. The 1976 agreements established a bilateral ministerial committee to oversee economic cooperation.

As the International Monetary Fund figures for 1983 show Israel exporting only \$69m worth of goods to South Africa and taking \$142m of South African goods, it would appear that the committee is a man doing a boy's job. But it is hardly likely that the ministerial committee bothers itself with such mundane exchanges. Dwarving the IMF figures are the undeclared \$250-300m annual Israeli arms sales to South Africa, and the approximately \$800m Israel spends on uncut South African diamonds, bought through the De Beers central selling organisation in London. In addition to arms and diamonds are a myriad of joint economic ventures worthy of high-powered oversight — and without doubt elevating Israel into the top ranks of South Africa's trading partners. The national shipping lines of the two countries have formed a shipping company, Unicorn, and they are also partners in a fishing company, the South Atlantic Corporation. Above all there is investment in each other's economies.

Much of the South African investment in Israel is directed toward "springboarding," the use of Israel as an entrepot for

duty-free access to Europe and the U.S. To this end South Africa departs from its strict currency controls and allows its citizens to invest in carefully chosen projects in Israel. South Africans account for 35 per cent of all non-U.S. investment in Israel. The South African government set a \$35m yearly cap on the total of that investment, and while it is not known how much of it was fulfilled, according to the Israeli government \$44m in foreign investment was approved in 1985. Israel's very attractive start-up concessions encourage South African manufacturers to establish facilities in Israel, which they usually do in partnership with an Israeli concern.

An early example of springboarding in action is Iskoor, in which Iscor, the South African steel parastatal, has a 49 per cent share and Koor, the giant conglomerate owned by Israel's Histadrut labour federation, has 51 per cent. Iskoor manufactures heating units and finished steel products from South African iron and steel. These products are labelled "made in Israel" and as such they enter the EEC and the U.S. (where local steel is already under duress) duty free. Israel is an associate member of the European Community, with free access for its industrial products. Last year Israel upgraded its preferential trade status with the U.S. by signing a unique Free Trade Agreement which will allow all Israeli products into the U.S. duty free by 1995. After educational efforts in the late '70s by Israel-South Africa chambers of commerce in both countries, a number of private enterprises after the pattern of Iskoor were set up. Chemicals, fertiliser, kitchenware, mattresses, brushes and processed foods have all been shunted through Israel to unsuspecting consumers in the West.

Now, as the ad hoc consumer boycotts against South African goods that originally inspired the use of Israel as an entrepot are formalised by governmental action, "springboarding" promises to be of growing importance to South Africa, especially since the troubled business climate has depressed the rand, South Africa's currency. The one positive aspect of a weak currency is that it makes exports more competitive. South African exports in January and February were up 25 per cent over the corresponding months in 1985.

Last autumn South African President P.W. Botha announced that his government had opened an office for "unconventional trade," to route exports through third countries. At the same time the South African department of trade and industry in its export bulletin said that, with the passage of the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement, "senior Israeli officials" were encouraging South African exporters to "use Israel as a production base from which they can export their goods duty-free to the U.S. provided value added in Israel is at least 35 per cent of the article's value when it enters the U.S." Certification of the 35 per cent limit — a figure which also pertains to Israeli exports to the EEC and one that many opposed to apartheid would find excessive — is left to the local chamber of commerce.

While foreign capital has been leaving South Africa, there has been a growing financial involvement by Israelis. In August



"It's a privilege to shake the hand of a freedom fighter"

1985, United Press International reported that Israeli investment in South African companies had "grown tenfold in two years." This investment is centred on two bizarrely contrasting areas: high technology enterprises and the bantustans. The hi-tech activity is aimed mostly at supplying consumer and dual-use items to the South African market. These are the goods most often mentioned when partial sanctions are considered by Western countries and the expansion of this sector has been encouraged by both governments. In addition to the ongoing presence in South Africa of such Israeli giants as Tadiran and Koor, under the Israel/South Africa industrial and agricultural research and development programme, set up in 1983, joint projects have been funded to develop educational software, computerised water management systems, and to enhance the capability of South Africa's posts and telecommunications department. Under consideration are a laser-material processing centre and a pilotless crop spraying plane.

The bantustans are the pseudo-states, often likened to the U.S. system of Indian reservations, to which the South African government, in an effort to reduce the overwhelming majority of black South Africans, has assigned more than half of the country's 23 million blacks. In reality, the bantustans are government-created slums, where unemployment hovers around 90 per cent. Israeli operators have had a field day there. At times their fast-and-loose business practices have drawn protests from the South African government: in 1984, for instance, the Israeli ambassador was called in and told that the government would not honour debts run up by Ciskei for luxury projects. Lured by South Africa's incentives such as a total rebate of "trainees" wages, Israelis not only set up such bona fide industries as Ciskeitec, a tee-shirt factory, they also set up shell companies. By mid-1984 60 Israeli entrepreneurs were in Ciskei alone. The extent of their dealings began to emerge in the

summer of 1985, when a massive scandal broke, leading the Ciskei "government" to shut down its Tel Aviv office and dismiss its Israeli representative, a former aide to Knesset member Meir Kahane. It was revealed that Israelis had vastly overcharged for two hospitals, bribed Ciskeian "officials" to win a contract for aircraft (forbidden to South Africa in any case), and made sweetheart deals for an expensive pilot training course and Israeli security guards and military trainers. Whether the equally extensive Israeli involvement in Bophuthatswana — this runs the gamut from the pseudo-state's television service and a sport stadium to a cottage software enterprise owned by the first wife of Moshe Dayan and to Israeli mercenaries contracted to guard the gambling tables at the "inter-racial" Sun City resort — will constitute a similar embarrassment remains to be seen.

The Israeli foreign ministry has lobbied against high profile activity in the bantustans, but many of the most avid investors there are past and present members of the government, and such men as deputy foreign minister Roni Milo and former finance minister Yoram Aridor, whose company in Ciskei builds vintage car copies, constitute a powerful lobby. When he was prime minister, Menachem Begin gave the "president" of Ciskei, Lennox Sebe, a police dog and sold Sebe, whose reputation for viciousness has become legend, an assortment of weapons and a cheap twin-engine jet.

While Israeli activity in the bantustans neither brings hi-tech goods to South African whites nor puts precious foreign exchange in industrialists' coffers in the way that "springboarding" South African exports does, it nonetheless performs a valuable service. By contributing to the "viability" of the bantustans, the Israelis are helping the white government to postpone the day when it must make good on its vague promise to give South African citizenship and freedom of movement to the millions of blacks warehoused in the "tribal homelands."

Pressure mounts for U.S. sanctions against S.Africa

By Sue Baker

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's failure to announce new measures to help end apartheid in South Africa has dismayed many in Congress and moved the Senate closer to passage of a tough sanctions bill.

Reagan, striking a defiant note in an address on July 21 reviewing his policy towards the white-minority Pretoria government, dashed hopes for a new direction by reiterating his strong opposition to economic sanctions and calling for more, not less, Western business investment in South Africa.

"I urge the Congress and the countries of Western Europe to resist this emotional clamour for economic sanctions," Reagan said. "We must stay and work ... not cut and run."

Reagan's uncompromising stand shocked and angered many members of Congress and they predicted the Republican-led Senate would soon pass a tougher sanctions bill than had previously been thought possible.

"There's not one single new item on the table as a result of that speech," said Senator Lowell Weicker, a moderate Republican from Connecticut and co-sponsor of two sanctions bills with Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

"There's very strong support for the toughest of sanctions," Weicker told reporters. "I predict that whatever bill passes this Congress will be ... tough and ... will stand up to a veto override."

Reagan can veto any piece of legislation that is sent to him by Congress. Both the House, which passed a tough sanctions bill last month, and the Senate would then have to muster a two-thirds vote to override that veto.

"The president's proposals offer only more aid and comfort to apartheid," Kennedy said. "Leadership on South Africa is now passing to Congress ... and I hope we will have broad bipartisan support for comprehensive economic sanctions."

Many Republicans, including Senate majority leader Robert Dole and Foreign Relations Committee chairman Richard Lugar, had hoped Reagan would unveil enough new measures to enable them to stave off Democratic calls for tougher action.

"The Republicans were looking for Reagan to pull the chestnuts out of the fire," a Senate aide told Reuters. "I don't think this [speech] has done it."

The aide said Reagan's failure to extend even the limited

sanctions he imposed under congressional pressure last September had dismayed and shocked many legislators who saw that as the minimum he could do.

Those sanctions, which banned imports of South African kruggerand gold coins and ended exports of nuclear and computer technology, were imposed in an executive order which expires on September 9.

"Today, President Reagan declared the United States and Great Britain co-guarantors of apartheid," said representative Bill Gray, a Pennsylvania Democrat and leading House apartheid foe.

"By joining (British Prime Minister Margaret) Thatcher in opposing economic sanctions, the president protects Pretoria from the one weapon it fears most," said Gray.

Britain and the United States are South Africa's two largest foreign investors and trading partners.

Weicker said he expected a first vote on a sanctions package to occur in the Senate before mid-August.

He said the bill probably would be a combination of several alternatives currently pending in the Senate, including the one passed by the House last month that would virtually sever all U.S. trade and investment with Pretoria.

Weicker and Kennedy introduced that bill in the Senate after it was passed by the House.

They are also co-sponsors of a more moderate bill which would end all new U.S. investments, ban commercial bank loans, withdraw landing rights for South African airlines and prohibit imports of South African coal, steel and uranium.

A third and least severe option was introduced last month by Senator Nancy Kassebaum. Her bill would extend and give the force of law to Reagan's executive order and also would end bank loans to the private sector and withdraw landing rights for South African airlines.

In his address, Reagan reiterated U.S. calls for the release of jailed black nationalist Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of black political opposition groups, including the African National Congress (ANC), although he said some elements of the ANC were Soviet-armed and used terrorism.

But he failed to make any overtures to specific black opposition groups in South Africa for closer ties with the United States and instead vigorously defended his policies.

LETTERS

Grave situation

To the Editor:

WHILE driving to Zarka for a visit I couldn't help but notice the latest construction in that area. A new hospital was almost completed, the new overpass bridge was coming along nicely and all the new homes just waiting for their occupants.

All this developing area in our country is exciting to see. It almost makes one think of how advanced we (a Third World country) are becoming. Unfortunately, this is all just a facade. Why is it only Amman is taking pride in itself? Our mayor has done an outstanding job in the clean-up and beautification of our capital. So why is it still a disgrace outside of Amman?

The cemetery on that road to Zarka is a national disgrace. Garbage is all over the gravesite area, no fenced in private section for the families of the dead nor for the deceased as well. If our people aren't taught to respect the dead how can they learn to respect the living?

If the district of Zarka does not have the money in the budget for a fence and for clean up of the cemetery, then the officials in Zarka should start reevaluating their area's priorities. It is that they should grow flowers on their cemetery and not allow garbage to accumulate between the graves.

Elaine Mubaidin
Amman

July 1986

Numeira lived only 100 years during the Early Bronze Age

Text and Photos
By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

Following article is the fifth on a series of articles on the archaeology of the southern Ghors. Four articles of the series appeared last week's Jordan Times.

Early Bronze Age walled Numeira sits on a hilltop, 300 metres south of Bab edh-Dhra'. The American archaeologist Nelson Glueck first discovered the ruins in 1930. He was inspecting the hill of Ras en-Numeira, aapsed Nabatean tower, 300 metres away from the Numeira site. Glueck passed through the hill runs, picked up "a few distinguishable sherds," and "a large rectangular area some traces of what may have been an original enclosing wall." He failed to appreciate the site's significance, which would not be until the passage of about 20 years. In 1973, the American archaeologist Dr. Walter Rast III, Tom Schaub examined the site as part of their survey of the eastern Ghors of the Jordan Valley. They identified it as a walled town dating from the Early Bronze Age III period. Four seasons of excavations between 1977-1983 have shown the walled town at Numeira dated for perhaps a century, the end of the EB III period (around 2700-2350 B.C.), and close links with the bigger III city at Bab edh-Dhra', 15 metres to the north.

Dr. Michael Coogan of Harvard University, who headed the last season of excavations at the site, in a recent interview here that sees Numeira as "almost a twin of Bab edh-Dhra', with similar cultural connections between the two sites." Dr. Schaub says Numeira may be a "satellite" settlement reflecting the expansion of the Bab edh-Dhra' community towards the south. Among the shared cultural features between the two settlements are similar fortification walls; circular, stone cooking areas; ceramic and flint tool repositories; stone-based storage techniques; and agricultural systems that employed irrigation and crop rotation to grow barley, wheat, peas, lentils, olive, chickpeas, and other crops.

Dr. Tom Schaub makes a point while examining the excavated remains of the large tower at the east of Numeira.

that the inhabitants of Numeira may have anticipated the earthquake (perhaps from small tremors, or the unusual behaviour of domesticated animals), and deliberately abandoned the town temporarily for the safety of nearby open areas.

According to Dr. Coogan's hypothetical reconstruction of the end of the town's life, the inhabitants may have emptied their houses of valuables (most storage pits were found empty, and no small finds, jewellery, gold or other precious items were recovered in the dig), blocked their doors for safety, cleared out the centre of the town (for no dead bodies were found in the ashy debris of the final destruction with the walls), and evacuated the town with plans to return after the anticipated tremor.

Earlier ashy destruction levels suggest Numeira may have suffered a previous but milder tremor, after which it was rebuilt. There is possible evidence for this earlier calamity in the excavation of the east tower, a massive (10 x 7.4 m.) stone tower entered via a staircase which still had traces of plaster on its lower steps.

Excavations showed the tower was a later addition to the city's fortifications, perhaps reflecting a worsening security situation in the area around or just before 2400 B.C.

The tower excavations also produced two different layers of burnt destruction debris that included the remains of human victims. This indicates that the city underwent two destructions — one during its lifespan, and another that finally brought it to an end.

If not the result of an earthquake, the earlier destruction may reflect military attack during a period of political difficulties that required the addition of a major fortified tower to secure the town's defensive system.

Dr. Coogan believes Numeira was finally abandoned after extensive earthquake damage, evident throughout the site in the form of thick ashy layers, burnt roof timbers and collapsed walls. The final destruction of the town was sudden and devastating. Parts of the site had 1.5-metre-thick destruction debris, and up to 40-centimetre-thick ash layers.

Hard as it was on the ancient town's inhabitants, the fiery destruction was a great help to the archaeologists, for it sealed in the occupation layers that remained undisturbed until they were excavated during the past decade. Freshly picked grapes with their skins still intact and watermelon seeds, both carbonised in the burning associated with the final destruction of the town, help archaeologists pinpoint the destruction of Numeira to the late summer or early autumn.

The shifting wadi

Geological investigations by Dr. Jack Donahue of the



General view of Numeira site, on a promontory east of the Dead Sea. Potash project installations in the Dead Sea are visible in background.

University of Pittsburgh suggest the Wadi Numeira riverbed, now north of the site, may have flowed just south of the town during the EB III period. He speculates that the same earthquake that destroyed the city around 2350 B.C. may also have caused the wadi bed to shift to the north of the walled townsite.

Much of the mound on the north side of the site, and parts of the town wall and related towers, have disappeared. They are thought to have eroded away from the action of water and alluvial matter coming down the Wadi Numeira during the past 4000 years.

The Wadi Numeira riverbed is now as much as 50 metres lower than it was during the EB III period. Ancient alluvial remains can still be seen high up among the rocks on the north side of the wadi, where it emerges from the hills, indicating the original height of the wadi bed.

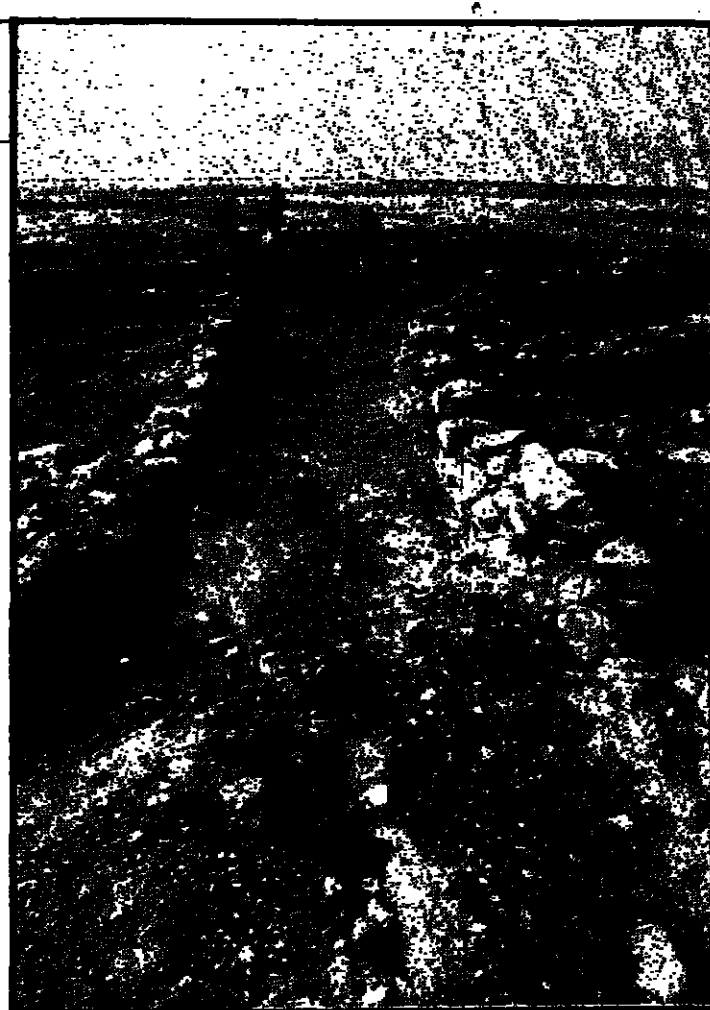
In antiquity, the walled town would have been perched on its high alluvial hilltop immediately adjacent to the perennial flow of the Wadi Numeira. It would have enjoyed a good vantage point and access to fine agricultural lands all around it.

Partly confirming the theory of the shifting of the Wadi Numeira to the north was the discovery of an EB I period walled town just to the north-east of Numeira, called Ras en-Numeira. This earlier town had a 1.75-metre-thick fortification wall, with mud-brick buttressing along its south side and all occupation to its north.

The occupational evidence on the north side of Ras en-Numeira was almost entirely washed away after the Wadi Numeira shifted its course to the north.

There is no firm evidence of an EB III cemetery at Numeira, though surface remains hint at a cemetery site south of the walled town. As all the other EB walled towns in the Southern Ghors had associated cemeteries, Numeira should logically have one as well.

One theory suggests that the inhabitants of Numeira buried their dead in the great EB III cemetery at Bab edh-Dhra', where typical Numeira pottery has been found in some chamber houses. Another possibility is that the cemetery was located north of the site, in which case it would have been completely washed



A view up a street, or lane, within the EB3 town at Numeira.



A general view of domestic houses inside the Early Bronze Age walled town of Numeira.

away by the erosion action of Wadi Numeira.

Work at Numeira has also provided new evidence that the Southern Ghors were more extensively occupied in antiquity than had been previously thought.

JTV Channel 2 preview

Saturday — July 26, 1986

8:30 Duty Free

It's party night at the hotel. Everyone has to provide fancy dress and enter the talent contest.

9:10 Louisiana

After 8 years of marriage, problems start in Virginia's life with her French husband.

10:20 Feature Film

The Border

Nicholson plays the ordinary Mr. Nice Guy — a border patrol guard in El Paso, torn between right and wrong.

Sunday — July 27, 1986

8:30 Charlie and Company

Will be Around

9:10 Documentary

The World Challenge

10:30 World All Star Game

America vs. Rest of the World

Monday — July 28, 1986

8:30 Growing Pains

"Slice of life ... a tranquil Saturday heats up when Mike (Kirk Cameron) tries to convince his parents to provide him karate lessons to impress a girl; Ben (Jeremy Miller) attempts to get into a world record book, and Maggie and Jason (Joanna Kerns and Alan Thicke) take a compatibility test.

9:10 Moonlighting

A woman wants to leave her husband in order to marry another man. The husband beats her and deforms her face. She asks David and his partner to find her husband.

10:20 Crown Court

A police man is killed during a soccer match. The case is before the Crown Court.

Tuesday — July 29, 1986

8:30 Music Box

Varieties

9:30 Alfred Hitchcock

Four O'clock

A judge suspects behaviour of his wife and gets crazy when he sees her photos, taken by a private investigator.

Protestors storm Moroccan mission

(Continued from page 1)

staff lowered the Moroccan flag from the embassy's mast, folded it and quietly slipped away to an unknown destination, police said. "They must have anticipated what was coming," said a Lebanese police officer on the scene.

The attack came as Muslim areas throughout Lebanon observed a day-long general strike in protest against King Hassan's two-day summit talks with Mr. Peres.

Syria cuts air links

Syria has suspended its national airlines' flights to Rabat and withdrawn Royal Air Maroc's landing rights in Damascus, diplomatic sources quoted by AP said.

Syria severed all ties with the Rabat government on Tuesday and banned travel by its citizens to Morocco.

Reacting to the Moroccan-Israeli talks, Iran's prime minister and Syria's state-controlled press have warned that King Hassan will be assassinated for meeting with Mr. Peres.

"I believe that the same fate that befell the assassinated Sadat is also awaiting the sha of Morocco," Iranian Premier Hussein Musavi was quoted as saying.

Mr. Musavi's warning was echoed by the official press in Damascus.

"The plot by King Hassan will only be ink on paper. Arab masses will not be lenient towards traitors and plotters... who will only receive the harshest punishment," declared an editorial in Al Baath, the official newspaper of Syria's ruling Baath Socialist Party.

Renegade Palestinian leader Abu Nidal threatened that King Hassan will be killed for meeting Mr. Peres, an official of his organisation declared in Damascus Wednesday.

State-run television stations in Saudi Arabia and other Arab states in the Gulf region interrupted their programmes late Wednesday night to relay a speech by King Hassan from Morocco, defending his meeting with Mr.

investigator.

10:20 Equalizer

McCall receives a phone call from a child who asks him to rescue her mother from her father's beating.

Wednesday — July 30, 1986

8:30 Three's Company

Going to Pot

Mr. Sneff, the building inspector, tells Jack he'll close down the Bistro unless Jack pays him a bribe.

9:10 Ripley's Believe it or Not

Subjects ranging from the violence of volcanoes to the delicate beauty of the butterfly world; and from Spanish lovers who apparently both died of heartbreak a day apart to a roundup of robots, including Marilyn Monroe and singing cowboys are presented.

10:20 Sword of Honour

The relationships between Frank and Vivian and between Alistair and Tony become tense. Alistair asks Tony to quit the army, but he refuses and goes into action in Vietnam.

Thursday — July 31, 1986

8:30 Amanda

9:10 Lime Street

A new jet plane that cost \$250 million burns in the air in its first test flight. Culver and his friend investigate.

Feature Film

Leave Yesterday Behind

A young polo player falls off his horse and is paralysed. He spends most of his life on a wheelchair. The film tells of his struggle to cope with life.

Friday — Aug. 1, 1986

8:30 Open all Hours

9:10 Finder of Lost Love

Hunted Memories

10:20 Play of the Week

Lady of the Camellias

Part one

A classical story that tells of the love affair between a whore and a young man.

Milk becomes a heated issue

India is making a great effort to boost milk production in a scheme described as "the largest agricultural project ever attempted in the world." But not everybody agrees with the scheme. John Elliott explains.

NEW DELHI: The EEC is expected to decide in the next few months to provide 75,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 5,000 tonnes of butter oil to India by 1990 to help finance the third and final phase of the country's Operation Flood programme of co-operative dairy development.

The World Bank is expected to provide \$150 million worth of 24 credits for the project, which aims at organising a total of 10 million rural family-producers around India into 50,000 co-operatives producing 18 billion litres of milk a day on average for urban consumers.

The programme started in 1970 and its first two phases finished a year with nearly 4 million milchies in 34,500 co-operatives producing 8 million litres a day. It is financed initially by the U.N. Food Programme and then EEC food aid and World Bank loans.

Described as "the largest agricultural project ever attempted in the world" by Dr. Yashwantrao Chavan, chairman of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Operation Flood has become highly controversial. Its aim is to use money raised by selling food aid, plus the soft loans to finance the development of India's milk production, meaning the output of millions of cows and buffaloes owned in villages and by individual milchies, as well as larger herds. Co-operatives then supply milk through marketing operations to major urban areas of India, in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Countries such as China, the Philippines, Pakistan and Sri



providing him with 127,000 tonnes of vegetable oil, plus further supplies from Canada, to help improve the production and marketing of oilseeds in India through co-operatives.

The milk powder and butter oil provided by the EEC is used for two purposes. It goes to the NDDB and the Indian Dairy Corporation, also headed by Dr. Kurien, to sell to consumers at market rates during the lean season.

This supplements domestic milk supplies during the lean season, so allowing improved marketing to boost demand beyond domestic production levels. It also earns funds which are then used to

Klibi calls for urgent Arab summit

(Continued from page 1)

peace process, according to the king's remarks shortly after Mr. Peres flew home Wednesday night.

In a broadcast to the nation Wednesday night in which he gave his reasons for meeting Mr. Peres, King Hassan said: "Once again the Arabs are going to meet to discuss it (the Peres visit). Perhaps this time they will forget their differences and join forces to face up to the enemy."

As chairman of the last full Arab summit in Fez four years ago, King Hassan has twice failed to convene summits this year because the Arab states could not agree on an agenda.

Speaking on television, the king said Mr. Peres had rejected the main two Arab demands contained in a peace plan adopted at the Fez summit in 1982: Israeli recognition of the PLO and evacuation from all occupied Arab territories.

While implicitly recognising Israel's right to exist, the Fez plan also called for creation of an

independent Palestinian state.

According to the official translation, the king said he told Mr. Peres: "I am here with you not to negotiate the territories... I am here to tell you must evacuate the territories (and) you are obliged to talk with the Palestine Liberation Organisation."

"Since you do not accept these two priorities, there is no point in continuing the conversation. I can only say goodbye."

"I have nothing more to say to a man who rejects the PLO and a sole and valid interlocutor and refuses the evacuation of the territories, so goodbye," the king said he told Mr. Peres.

The ifrane talks ended in a joint communiqué which was to have been issued simultaneously in Rabat and Tel Aviv Thursday morning, but the Moroccan version was delayed for several hours.

The communiqué made it clear that no agreement had been reached on Middle East peace moves. It emphasised King Hassan's statement that the Fez plan was the only basis for peace.

Peres says ifrane talks did not fail

(Continued from page 1)

follow up Mr. Peres' initiative when he became prime minister in October.

But far-right opposition parliamentarians, representing the militant Zionist settlers in the occupied Arab territories, warned that the talks could lead to an Israeli "sellout."

Israeli newspapers led their front pages with King Hassan's gloomy statement that he had terminated the talks and said "goodbye" to Mr. Peres.

On his return to Israel, Mr. Peres said King Hassan had agreed to further meetings with Israel. The evening newspaper Maariv said the United States had helped prevent a complete

collapse of the talks and salvage a bland joint communiqué.

Knesset member Victor Shem-Tov of the leftist opposition Mapam Party told Israel Radio the meeting was a starting point in attempts to break the deadlock in the Middle East peace process.

"But we cannot forget that peace will come through direct talks under an international umbrella between Israel and its neighbours, not between Israel and Morocco," he said.

Political sources have said that prior to swapping jobs with Mr. Shamir, Mr. Peres was keen to develop a momentum for negotiations that would enable him to demand early elections if Mr. Shamir failed to follow up his peace initiative.

Evert Lloyd loses, but U.S. overcomes Italy

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver teamed for a 6-3, 6-1 victory in doubles over Italy's Laura Garrone and Raffaella Reggi Friday that moved the United States into the semifinals of the Federation Cup, after America's Chris Evert Lloyd was upset by Sandra Cecchini.

Lloyd lost for the first time in 30 Federation Cup matches, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, to a player 11 years younger and ranked 62 places below her in the world ratings.

Navratilova put the United States, the top seed in this international team event, back even with a 6-4, 6-2 victory over Reggi, Italy's top player.

The United States will play in the semifinals Saturday against West Germany, which defeated Bulgaria 2-1, with Bettina Bunge and Claudia Kohde-Kilsch winning the decisive doubles match, 6-4, 6-2 over Bulgaria's Katerina and Manuela Maleeva.

Bunge, subbing for injured West German teammate Steffi

Graf, beat Katerina Maleeva 2-6, 6-3, 6-3 in singles. Then Manuela Maleeva defeated Kohde-Kilsch 6-4, 6-2.

The day also had a social note. Hana Mandlikova, the world's no. 4 player, was married Friday morning in what she described as a spur-of-the-moment ceremony at the Prague City Hall to Jan Sedlak, a Czechoslovak native now living in Australia.

Navratilova had little trouble against Reggi in the first set, then encountered a spell of inconsistent tennis at the start of the second.

She and Reggi exchanged two breaks apiece to put the Italian up 3-2. Then the crowd, which filled

centre court and included Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, got behind Navratilova and she showed her best tennis of the day.

She broke for a 4-3 lead with a spinning backhand volley, and held for a 5-3 edge with another backhand volley, this time flying through the air to stretch and reach the ball.

After she held for the match, Navratilova was congratulated at court side by Lloyd and given red roses by two fans who jumped onto the court.

Manuela Maleeva and Kohde-Kilsch stayed on serve in the first set until Maleeva broke for a 5-3 lead and Kohde-Kilsch broke back for 5-4. Maleeva then broke again at 15 for the set.

Kohde-Kilsch broke for 2-1 in the second set, but that was her only lead. Maleeva took the break back at 2-2, broke for 4-2 and closed out the match with a break at love.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Lemond strengthens Tour de France lead

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France (R) — American cyclist Greg Lemond strengthened his overall lead in the Tour de France near here Friday and looked forward to winning the classic in Paris on Sunday. He finished six minutes behind Friday's 21st-stage winner, Eric Maechler of Switzerland, but more significantly he was 52 seconds ahead of French teammate Bernard Hinault, five times winner of the Tour who is second overall. With two days left before the finish, Lemond is now three minutes 10 seconds clear of Hinault. "We had no reason to attack today, because the Tour is over," Lemond said. "I finished on the Puy de Dome at my best. Hinault and I are now friends. He told me that he rode hard to make me a better rider."

McEnroe takes set off Lendl

INGLEWOOD, California (R) — John McEnroe took a set off Ivan Lendl and led 3-0 in the deciding in his comeback game Thursday night. After nearly six months of self-imposed exile the American finally only yielded to the world number one on a tiebreaker. Lendl winning the exhibition match 6-4, 3-6, 7-6 to take the Forum Challenge Series. "Once I got started I think I played well considering who I was up against and given the fact that I haven't played a match in five and a half months," McEnroe said. McEnroe is currently rated seventh in the world despite a hiatus that began soon after he lost his number one ranking to Lendl following defeats in the U.S. and Australian Opens.

Rosberg fastest on Friday

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (R) — Former world champion Keke Rosberg announced Friday he was retiring from Formula One motor racing at the end of the season, and then promptly went out to set the fastest practice time for Sunday's West German Grand Prix.

The 37-year-old Finn powered his McLaren around the 6.797-kilometre Hockenheim Track in the first official practice, which was interrupted for 30 minutes by rain, in one minute 42.478 seconds.

Nigel Mansell, who took the lead in the world championship standings with his win on home soil two weeks ago in the British Grand Prix, was second quickest in his Williams in 1:42.696.

Reigning champion Alain Prost of France was third fastest in 1:43.373 in his McLaren with Mansell's Williams teammate Nelson Piquet of Brazil fourth in 1:43.852.

Rosberg, the 1982 world champion, was delighted with his performance but made clear it would be far from easy to retain pole position in final practice. "I'm sure that we'll all go quicker tomorrow... unless it snows," Rosberg said.

Rosberg gave his age and

regulations introduced by the sport's governing body as the reasons for giving up Formula One racing.

Mansell pulled up to second place with a last-gasp effort after having to slow at the end of his first timed lap when he came up behind Ayrton Senna's Lotus.

The championship leader has triumphed in four of the last five Grand Prix and victory here would make it three wins in a row.

Prost, four points behind Mansell in the standings, kept his McLaren off the track until late in the session because of continuing adjustments following an engine change.

"I think I tried to use too much boost and the engine was not working so well. When I turned it down a bit at the end it felt much better," Prost said.

Senna, the third man in the current three-way race for the title, had less to be happy about.

The 27-year-old Brazilian was held up in a chicane when Canadian Allen Berg's Osella punctured. Senna also had problems with his engine and finished eighth fastest.

Stefan Johansson of Sweden was 11th fastest but had to walk back to the pits when his Ferrari was sidelined with a blown turbo.

New Zealander slams Games

By Bert Rosenthal
AP Track Writer

EDINBURGH, Scotland — New Zealand's John Walker, the 1976 Olympic gold medalist at 1,500 metres, said Thursday he was dismayed at the lack of spirit and enthusiasm for the 13th Commonwealth Games.

"You'd never think this was the Commonwealth Games," the veteran Walker said just hours before the Games' opening ceremony.

"It's certainly not like the Olympics, or even other Commonwealth Games I've been to."

"The fact is that you can still get tickets for the opening ceremony, and it is just hours away. And they're still putting the scaffolding on the (Meadowbank) stadium."

"I remember at the last Olympics (in Los Angeles in 1984), the athletes were having a good time in the village. They were swapping pins and exchanging banners, and doing a lot of fun things."

"Here, there's no atmosphere. It's boring."

Much of the excitement and looseness at the village has been diminished by lack of athletes there, because of boycotts by 32 nations.

"If those athletes were here," Walker said, "I don't think they would have been able to cope with the village. There's nothing to do there."

Walker, who has moved out of the village with his wife and two children but still spends some time there, had noted Wednesday "that there was one television set for 127 people" to watch the royal wedding of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson.

Walker said he agreed with the assessment of publisher Robert Maxwell, the Commonwealth Games company chairman, that the Games "were not being run by professionals."

Maxwell rescued the Games by raising £3 million, approximately \$4.5 million.

"I think Maxwell summed it up perfectly," Walker said. "Too many amateurs have been involved. The Games can't be left to amateurs."

Even the athletes have become engaged in amateurish actions, Walker noted.

For example, he said, "Athletes are trying to swap events in an effort to try and win medals."

"It's really come down to a four-country meet," he said, referring to England, Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

Even Walker, who will run the 5,000 metres, against a field including England's Steve Overt, the 1980 Olympic 800-metre gold medalist, was thinking of doubling — adding the 10,000 to his schedule.

But he scratched that idea, claiming the two finals are too close together. The 10,000 will be run Saturday and the 5,000 next Thursday.

"If I had a week between races, I might have done it," said Walker, a relative newcomer to the 5,000 and a novice in the 10,000.

While those remaining athletes in the 5,000 field — only 14 of the original 32 are scheduled to compete — likely are pleased that Monday's heats have been eliminated, Walker is the complete opposite.

"I would rather run heats, and eliminate some people — the

riff-raff — that way," he said. "Then, let the stronger man win."

Although Walker has run faster than Overt this year — 13 minutes, 19.28 seconds, compared with 13:20.06 — he still thinks the strong runner from England has to be the favourite in the 5,000.

But it won't be just between the two of us," said Walker, the 34-year-old runner, the first runner to break 3:50 in the mile and the first to run 100 sub-four-minute miles.

He suggested that England's Jack Buckner and Tim Hutchings, and Canada's Paul Williams also could prove to be tough.

"It's conceivable that Overt and I will not be there (out front) with two laps to go," said Walker, who is seeking his first gold medal in the Commonwealth Games.

Walker won a silver medal in the 1,500 and a bronze in the 800 at the 1974 Commonwealth Games, and a silver in the 1,500 in the 1982 Games. He missed the 1978 Games because of a calf injury.

Now, in the twilight of his brilliant career, Walker would like nothing better than to win a gold at the Commonwealth Games — even if the field has been watered down by the withdrawals of many top African long-distance runners.

"I think I will run well," he said. I feel confident, and I have been running very well this year."

"I feel sorry for the athletes who aren't here. Boycotts don't prove anything."

"Too many negatives things have been said about these Games. I think they have to start talking positively."

Kasparov, Karpov admit personality clash

LONDON (R) — World Chess Champion Gary Kasparov and arch-rival Anatoly Karpov acknowledged Friday on the eve of their title rematch that the two Soviet players had a personality clash but said it was unavoidable.

Kasparov, 23, captured the championship last November from 35-year-old Karpov, title-holder for the previous decade. They spoke at separate news conferences on the eve of their 24-game rematch starting on Monday.

"When two champions meet, of course there are clashes in personality and style," Kasparov said.

Challenger Karpov said: "Certainly there may develop some personal antagonisms but this is not the important thing. They may arise but they are only temporary."

At Karpov's invitation, a Yugoslav chess writer serving as his press secretary spoke at his news conference, saying media reports had dealt the former champion an injustice because of his age and different style.

Karpov himself added: "Kasparov has a very strong sense of initiative... I'm very tenacious in defence."

Though bitter rivals, both have agreed to donate their total

winnings of £610,000 to the Soviet fund to help victims of the April 26 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

The players have stayed at separate secret locations since arriving this week for the first half of the match, the first in the West between Soviet stars. It runs until August 31 and the second half will be in Leningrad.

It is the third title match between the two men. Chess enthusiasts say they have detested each other ever since their controversial first encounter was abandoned in February 1985 by order of the World Chess Federation president.

Finally, the athletes take centre stage

EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP) — Canada's Victor Davis clocked the fastest 100-metre breaststroke time in the world this year in an exciting start to the swimming programme at the boycott-hit Commonwealth Games on Friday.

England's cyclists gained the first gold medal of the Games in the 100-kilometre road team race.

The victorious quartet of Paul Curran, Dano Davie, Alan Gornall and Keith Reynolds completed the course in two hours, 13 minutes, 16 seconds, more than one and a half minutes ahead of New Zealand, which took the silver. Northern Ireland won the bronze.

The second gold medal went to Canada, shooters Guy Lorian and Sharon Bowes winning the air rifle pairs with 1,167 points. Australia, with 1,151 points, took the silver and England the bronze.

Davis clocked one minute, 02.56 seconds and set a Commonwealth Games record as he headed eight qualifiers into Friday night's final of the 100 metres breaststroke.

The 22-year-old Canadian, psyching himself up for a shot at Steve Lundquist's world record in the final, was slightly faster than England's Adrian Moorhouse who beat him for the gold medal in Brisbane four years ago. Moorhouse posted the

second-fastest qualifying time Friday, easily winning his heat in 1:03.21.

Bermuda, which decided to compete in the Games only at the last minute, was straight back in the news when breaststroke Victor Rubberi became the first athlete to be disqualified.

The Bermudian swimmer was ruled out for keeping his head under water at the finish of his heat.

Ruberri was the 15th qualifier and would not have made the final. But ironically, he had been excused from taking part in Thursday's opening ceremony following a nerve-racking day of telephone negotiations between his team and Bermudian government and sports officials.

When the 13-strong team finally decided to take part and defy an order by the Bermudian Olympic Association to join the boycott by 31 of the original 58 nations, colonies and territories, they rushed to the opening ceremony.

Ruberri, however, was left back in the competitors' village to prepare quietly for the swimming programme.

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Open daily: Noon - 3:30 p.m. & 6:30 p.m. - midnight
Location: Near 3rd Circle, opposite to Akilah Hospital
Tel: 641093

CHINA RESTAURANT
NEXT TO GRINDLAYS BANK
Take away service available
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 and 6:30 - 11:00
AQABA
Tel: 03-314415

FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT
Two floors, 3 bedrooms, sitting room with dining room, lounge, 2 baths.
Fully-furnished, with central heating.
Location: Abdoun - Tel: 313513

SEMI-VILLA FOR RENT
The villa is in accordance with American style and consists of three bedrooms, four bathrooms, three salons, two kitchens, with independent central heating, independent garden, garage, telephone and deluxe furnishings.
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SUPER DELUXE FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT
Consisting of three salons, three bedrooms, three bathrooms, four balconies and living room. With garage, central heating, solar heater and telephone. There is also a basement room for maid and bathroom and laundry room on the roof. The villa is surrounded with a garden and it will be available in one month.
Location: Shmeisani, behind Al Rayyan Building
Call: 671424

THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

TENDERS ANNOUNCEMENT
Jordan University invites bids for the following tenders which are financed under E.E.C. grants to the Faculty of Engineering and Technology.
1. Computer facility (E.E.C. tender no. 2443), (Local No. 61/86).
2. Complementary Laboratory equipment for Civil Eng., Architecture, Electrical Eng., Mechanical Eng., and Chemical Eng. Department (E.E.C. tender no. 2456) Local no. (62/86).
Companies which are specialised and qualified in such fields should abide by the following:
1-Tender conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Central Tenders Committee of the University of Jordan as from Saturday 26 July 1986, upon presentation of valid professional licence.
2-Bids are to be submitted in three copies in separate sealed envelopes.
3-The three sealed envelopes for each tender should be enclosed in a sealed and stamped envelope titled with the name of tender, tender number and closing date of tender. This envelope should be placed in the tenders box of the Central Tender Committee of the University of Jordan at a date no later than noon 12 O'clock of Saturday 11th October 1986 regarding the computer tender and noon 12 O'clock of Saturday 18th October 1986 regarding the laboratory equipment.
4- All tenders not fulfilling the regulations will be disregarded.
General Secretary
University of Jordan

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE
INVITATION TO TENDER
Central Tender No. (6/86)
1) The Ministry of Health in Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank towards the cost of construction of Health Centres. Tendering is hereby open to all prequalified tenderers, the list of whom has been approved by the lender.
2) The Government Tenders Directorate invites sealed tenders from prequalified tenderers for the construction of the building of the Paramedical Integrated Training Institute in IRBID, consisting of (10,000) square metres of built-up area with other ancillaries and site works.
3) Interested prequalified tenderers may obtain copies of tender documents from the Government Tenders Directorate - Amman against a non-refundable fee of JD 200 for each set.
4) All tenders must be accompanied by a tender guarantee from an approved bank operating in Jordan in the value of (JD 25,000) valid for (120) days, and shall be in a form acceptable to the employer.
5) Last day for purchase of tender sets is Aug. 22, 1986.
6) Tenders shall be deposited at the Govt. Tenders Directorate not later than 12.00 noon on Sat. 6, Sept. 1986.
Chairman, Central Tenders Committee
Director, Govt. Tenders Directorate.

FOR SALE URGENTLY
New children's wear. Top quality, made in France, ages 6 months to 8 years.
Limited quantity
Contact Tel: 674182

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A NICE SUMMER SHIRT.
REASONABLY PRICED SLK TIES.
PANTS, PYJAMAS, UNDERWEAR, SOCKS.
DOCTOR GOWNS, BATH ROBE.
LEISURE OUTERWEAR.
You are most welcome at.
Man's World Stores
HOUSING BANK CENTRE 2nd. FLOOR
SHMEISANI - AMMAN
(Open 7 days a week)
JOCKY
ALL PRICES ARE FIXED AGAINST THIS ADVERT.

慕堂餐廳
MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant
The only typical Chinese cuisine in Amman.
Fully Airconditioned
Take away available
Open daily 12:00 - 15:30 18:00 - 23:30
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The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
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Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m. 6:30 - Midnight
Tel: 638968

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT
Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket
Mongolian Barbecue for lunch and dinner FRIDAY
Tel: 818214
Come and taste our specialities
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m. 6:30 - Midnight

Cinema CONCORD
Tel: 677420
BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30
RICHARD PRIOR

Cinema RAINBOW
Tel: 625135
COCOON
Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema OPERA
Tel: 675573
MY TUTOR
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cine-Theatre Philadelphia
Tel: 634144, 634149
WHITE NIGHTS
Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema RAGHADAN
Tel: 622198
CUT AND RUN
Performances: 12:15, 3:45, 7:45, 9:15

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.4885/95	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3873/78	Canadian dollars
	2.1475/85	West German marks
	2.4200/10	Dutch guilders
	1.7325/35	Swiss francs
	44.27/32	Belgian francs
	6.9540/90	French francs
	1473/1474	Italian lire
	157.93/158.03	Japanese yen
	7.0750/0800	Swedish crowns
	7.5075/5125	Norwegian crowns
	8.0740/90	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	349.00/349.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices ended mostly lower after a mixed start in fairly light volume. At 1430 Friday the FTSE 100 index was 7.9 down at 1,539.8.

The last day of the account started cautiously after Thursday's falls, with minimal buying for the new account which begins Monday. Turnover was low.

Market confidence was dented around midsession by lower than expected half year figures from Britoil and share prices drifted steadily downward, dealers said.

Government bonds ended 1/4 lower after profit-taking on earlier 1/4 point gains, dealers said.

In lower oil Britoil closed 26p off at 110 after announcing half year pretax profits of £105.1 million against £364.7 million previously. The company said it might make no profits in the second half of the year if the oil price stayed at present levels.

At 1430 Brent crude for August delivery was quoted at \$8.90 to \$9.00 per barrel. Shell closed a net penny down at 785 while B.P. ended 10p off at 563. Thursday, Standard oil, 55.5 per cent owned by B.P., said its second quarter loss of \$681 million contained \$1.43 billion of special write-offs. It cited expectations of lower future oil prices among the causes.

OPEC president defends continuation of oil price war

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC's) President Rikman Lukman, who is also Nigerian minister of petroleum resources, was quoted here Thursday as saying the oil group should go ahead with a price war with non-OPEC producers to guarantee its share of the market.

Mr. Lukman discredited calls by OPEC hawks to slash the production ceiling to boost up prices.

"I am not aware whether the price war is the best policy to follow, but as we have already started this approach, we must continue it until the market is stabilised," Mr. Lukman said in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Watan.

"If we reduce the production ceiling from 19 to 15 million barrels a day, prices will certainly go down rapidly, but the question posed is for how much time we will sustain such high prices," Mr. Lukman said. "We have no release to believe that non-OPEC producers will refrain from slashing their prices and increasing their production."

He was alluding to the call by Iran, Libya and Algeria to slash the OPEC aggregate production ceiling to 14 million barrels per day to drop up prices.

The 13-nation group has a self-imposed aggregate production ceiling of 16 million barrels per day, but the free-for-all production policies by member states has raised OPEC current output to some 20 million barrels per day.

The OPEC oil ministers will meet in Geneva next Monday to try to agree on a projected 17.6 million barrel per day ceiling, so as to reign in the rampant production and push up collapsing prices to \$17-\$19 a barrel.

Mr. Lukman said that if OPEC endorsed the approach for a drastic cut in output, then "we will be obliged to cut back production next year and the year after and so on."

"We are well aware of the fact that by selling at low prices we are sacrificing depleting national resources, but we have to offer these resources at competitive prices versus other energy exporters," he said.

Mr. Lukman conceded that differences and contradictions ruled among OPEC producers, but said "this does not mean that we may cease to defend our interests as a group. I assure you, that none of us is ready to jump out of the boat, don't worry."

Mr. Lukman however called on the OPEC oil ministers to reach an agreement at their Geneva conference, "otherwise we will see prices drop further."

OPEC has abandoned its benchmark price of \$28 per barrel since prices took a nosedive last

January, now fluctuating at around one third of that figure.

Nigeria is one of six OPEC countries who are holding up a new OPEC production-sharing agreement because of a demand for individual quotas higher than prescribed. The others are Qatar, Iraq, Ecuador, Gabon and the United Arab Emirates.

Mexico seeks accord on better terms

Meanwhile, Mexican Mines and State Industries Minister Alfredo Del Mazo said in Paris Thursday that Mexico is ready to cut its oil exports by 10 per cent provided OPEC producers reach a "specific and concrete" accord to reduce their output.

Mr. Del Mazo told a news conference Mexico had lost \$8 billion in income this year due to plunging oil prices. Oil revenues provide two-thirds of its foreign exchange, and the country's current output is 1.5 million barrels per day (b/d).

The minister described as "extremely discouraging" the producer group's failure to come near an accord in Yugoslavia last month.

Mexico planned to reassess its international oil policy over the next months and the aim of his present European and North African tour was to gain insight into the views of consumer and producer nations, including both OPEC and non-OPEC members, he said.

Mr. Del Mazo gave no details on the lines the reassessment could take, but said Mexico favoured a return in the short-term to prices around \$19 to \$20 a barrel, and in the meantime was continuing exploration work to boost reserves.

"Current price levels are creating a critical situation for

producers such as in the North Sea, who have high production and exploration costs," he said. "Investment in new oil finds is imperilled, with the situation both politically and economically threatening to producer and consumer nations alike."

U.S. firms, states suffer

On the other hand, the U.S. company Standard Oil said Thursday it was taking a \$1.4 billion write-off on the value of its oil and gas holdings which would create a second quarter loss of \$681 million.

The loss, which compares to a profit of \$390 million last year, was only Standard's third quarterly loss since the 1930s.

Executives of Standard, the ninth-largest U.S. oil company, said Standard may post a loss for all of 1986 if oil prices do not rise from a per barrel rate of about \$10.

Texaco, the number three U.S. oil company, said its profits for the quarter fell 39 per cent to \$185 million. It earned \$305 million in the same period last year.

Shell, the nation's seventh-biggest oil company, based in Houston, said its net income, at \$219 million, was down 35 per cent from last year.

The Hughes Tool Company, the world's largest maker of oil-drilling bits, said that "collapse" in drilling activity had forced it to take a \$495.7 million write-down in the second quarter.

According to industry analysts, the write-down, which has deeper than anticipated, was the biggest compared to those suffered by the company's major competitors, such as the Baker International Corporation and Dresser Industries.

They said the lull in drilling activities was a direct result of the

slump in oil prices. The company's move also seemed to have ensured a record loss for the year. Hughes, which recorded a \$4 million profit last year, lost \$34 million in 1984 and \$91 million in 1983.

The analysts said the decision by Hughes further dramatised how rapidly the oil service industry had shrunk as large oil companies had slashed exploration budgets this year.

Hughes, with headquarters in Houston, Texas, said it would post a loss of \$445.8 million for the quarter ended June 30.

'Never again be captive to a foreign oil cartel'

Addressing a group of businessmen in Dallas, Texas Wednesday, President Reagan said it was a "tragedy" that hard times had hit Texas, and unemployment was "as high as it is."

President Reagan blamed the Democrats for Texas' economic recession, but added that America would "never again be captive to a foreign oil cartel."

The economic distress confronting Texas is attributed to the slump in oil prices. According to a study, unemployment figures for June rose to a record 10.5 per cent. The number of unemployed people increased by 67,000, bringing the figure up to \$46,000.

Officials say five years ago, Texas had the lowest unemployment rate of the nation's 11 most populous states. It now has the highest, more than a percentage point above that of Michigan.

Texas Governor Mark White has ordered the state legislature to meet on Aug. 6 to cope with the

state's growing revenue shortfall. According to a news agency report, the drop in oil prices during the past six months has "siphoned" tax revenues from Texas coffers and has already forced the governor to cut the state budget by 13 per cent.

The state comptroller's office is expected to increase the shortfall projection from \$2.3 billion to \$3 billion by the time the legislature meets in less than two weeks.

The Texas legislature, which meets biannually is scheduled to convene next January.

"This is the most difficult time in this state's history, at least in this century," Governor White said.

Alaska, Oklahoma and Louisiana are also feeling the impact of the oil price slump, according to reports.

Alaska's latest revenue projection says falling oil prices will cost the state \$900 million, or 40 per cent of its current budget.

Announcing the "budget crisis" in a statewide broadcast, Governor Bill Sheffield said: "It will cost Alaskans some services we've come to count on. It will cost us jobs in the private economy. It will cost us a lot of jobs in state government. And it will cost us much more than anyone expected."

Oklahoma this year cut overall state appropriations by 13 per cent or \$331 million.

According to the Associated Press, lawmakers in Louisiana cut this year's budget by \$400 million.

Every \$1 fluctuation in oil prices means \$50 million gained or lost by the Louisiana state treasury, it is estimated.

"When oil is at \$25 a barrel, we are fairly healthy. At \$15, we are in liquidation. At \$10, we are bankrupt," Louisiana's secretary of natural resources said.

Pepsico to buy Kentucky Fried Chicken for \$850m

NEW YORK (R) — Pepsico, the nation's second-largest soft drink company, Thursday agreed to buy Kentucky Fried Chicken fast food restaurants from RJR/Nabisco for \$850 million.

The move makes Pepsico the largest restaurant operator in the world with 14,000 franchised and company-owned stores and \$7 billion in annual sales, according to spokesman James Griffith.

Kentucky Fried Chicken itself is the second largest restaurant system in the world after hamburger giant McDonald's Corp., with more than 6,500 units and worldwide sales of \$3.5 billion. Outside of the United States, Kentucky Fried Chicken has some 1,800 outlets in 56 countries.

W. Germany gives record \$4.1b in development aid

BONN (R) — West Germany gave a record sum of 8.7 billion marks (\$4.1 billion) in aid to developing countries in 1985, with African states the major recipients, Economic Cooperation Minister Juergen Warnke said Thursday.

Mr. Warnke told reporters that help to Africa accounted for some 47 per cent of his department's spending last year, with much of the money earmarked for self-help projects as well as fighting hunger and poverty.

West German aid this year is expected to amount to some 6.8 billion marks (\$3.2 billion), with the emphasis on projects aimed at

making recipient countries produce more food and on promoting education.

He said the Bonn centre-right government had managed to change the emphasis of West German development aid policy since taking office four years ago, with priority now being given to policies that helped aid recipients help themselves.

"West German aid policy understands development as meaning the development of creative forces in people," Mr. Warnke said. "Our contribution is helping people to help themselves."

M.E. financial dealings with Western banks drop

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — OPEC's position with international banks deteriorated significantly in the first quarter of this year following the sharp decline in oil prices, according to the latest report by the bank for International Settlements.

The 13 nations of the organisation of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC) reduced deposits with BIS member banks by \$7 billion, with \$6 billion of that by Middle Eastern member countries. The two largest decreases were by Saudi Arabia, \$2.3 billion, and Kuwait, \$1.9 billion, the report said.

OPEC countries also reduced their borrowings by \$3.2 billion, said the report, based on statistics from the first three months of 1986.

The bank for International Settlements groups central banks from major industrialised nations.

The report said overall new lending by the banks dropped to \$25 billion from \$45 billion in the previous quarter, with developing countries accounting for 60 per cent of the reduction.

Lending to Latin America fell

\$2.7 billion after rising \$1.9 billion in the previous quarter, it said. The largest drop was in Mexico, where lending dropped by \$1.6 billion.

Overall assets of the reporting banks rose only \$27.2 billion, a marked slowdown from the record growth rate of \$125 billion posted in the previous quarter and an increase of \$60.9 billion posted in the year-earlier quarter.

The growth of international assets slowed because of a decline in interbank operations such as currency transactions between banks, while the slowdown in lending resulted from a "sharp" turnaround in business between the major industrial countries and other countries, the report said.

Shift from dollar continues

It said new international business continued to shift away from the dollar as the preferred currency. External claims of reporting banks denominated in dollars fell \$1.3 billion while claims in other currencies rose by the equivalent of \$28.5 billion, the report said.

OECD expects stagnation for world steel industry

PARIS (R) — The troubled world steel industry faces new difficulties this year with both production and demand expected to virtually stagnate, the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) said Thursday.

An OECD report said a further 68,000 steelworkers from the 24 member nations were cut back in 1985, meaning that the steel workforce had fallen by 41 per cent since 1974 with the loss of 790,000 jobs.

While steel consumption and production showed small increases last year, "in 1986 there is likely to be virtual stagnation," the report said.

Demand was expected to grow moderately in Western Europe but see further declines in the United States and Japan, with world consumption projected to edge up only 0.2 per cent.

The increase in world consumption last year was due largely to growing demand in developing countries. China registered a 20 per cent increase in demand for steel.

Top West German banker rejects pressure from U.S.

FRANKFURT (R) — A top West German monetary official Friday roundly rejected United States pressure on Germany to stimulate its economy, warning that unwarranted expansion could reignite inflation.

Mr. Helmut Schlesinger, vice president of West Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, said in a speech that low interest rates in Germany had led to a surge in credit demand from

private companies, inflating money supply.

Because of this year's double drop in oil prices and the dollar, West Germany currently has no inflation, as the price of imports has fallen more strongly than home-made prices are rising. But according to the monetarist theories which are behind the Bundesbank's policies, a surge in money supply leads to a rise in inflation one or two years later.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a curious Saturday for on the one hand it is not advisable that you get into any arguments or confrontations, while working finds you achieving long-range plans.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get into creative work you like to do and gain more success with them. Show more affection for family.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Forget that little trip you want to take and get busy improving the conditions at your home.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Avoid arguments with anyone in business and get busy shopping, marketing, and handling correspondence.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Know what your practical aims are and go after them and don't let a partner tag along.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Avoid a co-worker who is in the mood to argue. Make some fascinating new contacts and learn new innovations.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Handle your practical affairs with the aid of a business expert. Tonight schedule a new course.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get into the outdoor activities that appeal to you. You can easily gain a favor from a prominent friend.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Avoid one who is not a good, true friend and is demanding and could get you in some kind of trouble.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can get into some new project that can be profitable. Relax with some hobby tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You are in the mood for a big argument at home, but refrain from doing so. Be careful in motion of all kinds.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Show that you can overcome obstacles very easily and get much accomplished. Dine out tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A new acquaintance has ideas that are not to your liking, so steer clear of this person.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have every ability to comprehend whatever is of a modern nature and should have education slanted along such lines, so don't try to force your progeny to stick to old-fashioned methods and types of interests. It might waste a promising individual.

THE Daily Crossword by Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS

- 1 Addict
- 5 Fit the clock
- 10 Used the post
- 14 Was true
- 15 City in Fla.
- 16 Wood or plastic
- 17 Punctuation
- 18 Landed
- 20 Tied land
- 21 Central
- 22 Gummy stretch
- 24 Actor
- 25 Gummy or rubber
- 26 Black and board
- 27 Shimmered
- 28 Espino toffe
- 29 River in Spain
- 30 Hurricane
- 31 Look after
- 32 New Zealand
- 33 Artist Paul
- 34 Sea eagle
- 35 Thunder
- 36 Conductor
- 37 Throat
- 38 River
- 39 Creek for
- 40 Pasty gopher
- 41 Wood or plastic
- 42 Wily partner
- 43 New Zealand
- 44 Artist Paul
- 45 Sea eagle
- 46 Thunder
- 47 Conductor
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- 87 New Zealand
- 88 Artist Paul
- 89 Sea eagle
- 90 Thunder
- 91 Conductor
- 92 Throat
- 93 River
- 94 Creek for
- 95 Pasty gopher
- 96 Wood or plastic
- 97 Wily partner
- 98 New Zealand
- 99 Artist Paul
- 100 Sea eagle

Yesterday's Puzzle Solver:

7 Marigold
8 Presbyter
9 Zachary or Elizabeth
10 Vocabularies
11 Vocabularies
12 "I cannot tell"
13 "I cannot tell"
14 Presbyter
15 Zachary or Elizabeth
16 Vocabularies
17 Vocabularies
18 "I cannot tell"
19 "I cannot tell"
20 Presbyter
21 Zachary or Elizabeth
22 Vocabularies
23 Vocabularies
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25 "I cannot tell"
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27 Zachary or Elizabeth
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91 "I cannot tell"
92 Presbyter
93 Zachary or Elizabeth
94 Vocabularies
95 Vocabularies
96 "I cannot tell"
97 "I cannot tell"
98 Presbyter
99 Zachary or Elizabeth
100 Vocabularies

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRAFC

BLOIM

LINGS

DELIRB

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BULGY PAUSE MAROON SHREWD

Answer: How ballet has grown in popularity in recent years -- BY LEA'S & BOUNDS

Reagan hints at possible U.S. measures against S. Africa

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has hinted he may be willing to consider limited measures against South Africa but the slight shift has failed to head off moves for tough sanctions in the U.S. Congress.

"We never close any doors," Mr. Reagan told reporters in response to questions about the possibility he could act later this year against Pretoria's apartheid system of racial segregation.

But three senators, two Democrats and a member of Mr. Reagan's Republican Party, pressed ahead with a bid to force a Senate vote next week on tough sanctions to encourage the white minority government to end its apartheid policies.

Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts said he and fellow Democrat Alan Cranston of California and Republican Lowell

Weicker of Connecticut had been outraged at Mr. Reagan's "reaffirmation of the flawed and failed policy of the past."

"It is now up to the Senate to write a new anti-apartheid policy for the future," Sen. Kennedy said.

Mr. Reagan, in a major policy address on Tuesday, had reiterated his opposition to punitive economic sanctions against President P.W. Botha's government as many in Congress, some U.S. allies and many black African states advocate.

The prospect of a slight softening in the administration's

staunch opposition to sanctions was first raised the day before by Secretary of State George Shultz.

Mr. Shultz, at Capitol Hill hearing, came under a barrage of criticism from senators angered at Mr. Reagan's failure on Tuesday to announce any U.S. initiatives to encourage Pretoria to begin talks with leaders of South Africa's black majority.

"We want to talk to Canada, we want to talk to our European allies, our friends in Japan, and so on," he said, "to see to it that if any actions are needed to be taken they are taken in a coordinated way." Mr. Shultz told a news conference Thursday beamed by satellite to Western Europe and South Africa.

He said the United States was awaiting the outcome of a European Community peace mission to South Africa by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey

Howe and of a meeting on sanctions in London early next month of the 49-member Commonwealth group of nations.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, elaborating Thursday on possible options, said the limited sanctions Mr. Reagan imposed last year in an executive order could be expanded when the order expires on Sept. 9.

But Speakes told reporters that any such measures would not be punitive, rather they could include so-called political sanctions such as the withdrawal of landing rights to South African Airlines or the denial of consular facilities.

"There's been no decision made," he cautioned, adding: "Any additional steps would be a product of a continuing review of the situation on the ground (and) any moves by the South African government towards change."

Forest fires rage in southern France

NICE, France (R) — The worst forest fires of the season raged in south eastern France Friday as firemen and troops fought flames which destroyed homes and thousands of hectares (acres) and forced hundreds to flee, local officials said.

The fires, which broke out Thursday in the Var and Alpes-Maritimes departments on the French Riviera, were still being fanned by heavy winds although rescue teams said the situation was improving.

Some local residents who had watched their homes consumed by flames complained firemen had

been absent during part of the night.

"We had to wait for hours before rescue teams arrived," an angry resident in Eze, near Monaco, told the state-owned France-Inter Radio, asking not to be named.

Most coastal roads closed Thursday night between Nice and Monaco were reopened Friday. The highway from Monaco to Beaulieu, 10 miles south of here, remained closed.

The fires have destroyed 3,000 hectares (7,000 acres) in the Var region and caused similar damage

in Alpes-Maritimes, the officials said.

Some 2,500 firemen and army personnel have been brought in to fight the fires and nine firefighting planes are in use.

Two hundred extra firefighters from other regions were expected in the Riviera Friday to help bring the fires under control. One local official said the situation was "still serious."

He said the blaze was still strong in the Tannier Mountain Range, north west of Cannes, and also in the Nice area, with villages such as Contes and Eze still under threat.

Tamils end 1st round of Colombo talks

COLOMBO (R) — Moderate Tamil leaders left Sri Lanka for India saying two weeks of peace talks to end ethnic strife in the country were useful but inconclusive.

Officials of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) said in a statement their discussions on President Junius Jayewardene's plan to devolve power to Tamils on provincial councils "were frank

and detailed."

Among the issues raised were the constitutional framework of devolution, land settlement and law and order, they said.

"These discussions were useful although no finality has been reached on several matters," the statement said without giving details.

The group, which has been based in the southern Indian city

of Madras for three years, was expected to return to Colombo for more talks next month.

"We will return soon to continue our talks with the government," TULF Secretary General Appapillai Amirthalingam told reporters.

TULF departed only hours after a suspected parcel bomb ripped through a passenger bus at Isimbassagala in northern Sri Lanka Thursday killing 12 people and injuring 28 others.

The military's joint operations command said its earlier report on the bombing, which said 31 people had been killed and 37 wounded, was wrong due to confusion at the scene.

Government officials said they believed guerrillas fighting for a separate Tamil state in the north and east were trying to sabotage the peace process by escalating violence.

The Tamil guerrillas accuse the majority Sinhalese of discrimination.

A statement issued by delegates who attended the peace conference appealed to the guerrillas to put forward their own proposals to resolve the ethnic dispute.

The government Thursday night called on people to be vigilant about unattended parcels and objects in buses or other public places in case they were bombs.

Thai election candidates engage in mud-slinging

BANGKOK (R) — Candidates in Thailand's general election have accused opponents of bribery, using "ghost voters" and hiring gunmen to kill rivals in the final run-up to Sunday's polling.

According to the Bangkok Post, ambitious politicians in northern Thailand have paid from 150,000 to 200,000 baht (\$6,000 to \$8,000) to hire killers to assassinate their rivals.

Police would neither confirm nor deny the story, the latest in a mounting stream of reports about violence, but said the campaigning was less bloody than in the past.

However, they added they were investigating the murder of a candidate and several canvassers during the campaign, which has been high in personal rivalry and low in policy debate.

One candidate escaped unhurt last Saturday when his campaign van was riddled with M-16 automatic rifle fire in Lamphun.

In a bid to check violence, police have opened an election "peace-keeping centre" in Bangkok and rounded up 5,000 people in a pre-poll crackdown.

More than 120,000 men, including bomb disposal experts, border units, troops and police, will ensure security on Sunday, the police said.

According to a number of newspapers, banks in north east Thailand were short of the 10 and 20 baht notes campaigners like to hand out to voters.

Sikh extremists kill 13 in Punjab

CHANDIGARH, India (R) — Sikh extremist gunmen stopped a bus before dawn on an isolated country road in Punjab Friday and killed 13 Hindu passengers in their bloodiest attack in months.

Police said three young Sikhs among the 60 passengers whipped out guns, ordered out everyone except Hindu men and then opened fire on them with revolvers and a sub-machinegun.

All 21 Hindus left in the bus were shot in their seats — 13 killed outright and the other eight badly wounded. The bullet-riddled vehicle was bloodsoaked and piled with dead and wounded when police arrived about one hour later.

Police said the gunmen fled on foot into pre-dawn darkness, commandeering a tractor which they abandoned eight kilometres away before disappearing into the countryside.

The attack aroused fears of Hindu-Sikh clashes in Punjab where the extremist campaign for an independent Sikh nation has previously caused riots between the communities.

Curfew was immediately clamped on Mukhtsar, a Hindu-majority town of 70,000 where the bus had started its journey 30 minutes earlier, in order to prevent rioting.

Punjab's moderate Sikh cabinet called the killings "an outrage against humanity" but appealed to inhabitants to stay calm and not plunge the state into "fratricidal bloodshed."

Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala and Indian home (interior) minister rushed to the scene as police across the state began hunting the killers.

Titanic expedition ends research, heads for home

WOODS HOLE, Mass. (Agencies) — A three-man team and robot photographer Jason Jr. made its best dive just before the exploration of the sunken liner Titanic ended, the leader of the Titanic expedition said.

"It was a very, very successful entry by (the camera-carrying robot) Jason into the ship," Dr. Robert Ballard said in a recording of a report by radiotelephone to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.

He added it was "clearly the best dive of the entire series." The 56 people in the expedition gathered up several sonar transponders that had given navigational guidance for the undersea operations and set sail.

They left Woods Hole on July 9 and were due to return next Monday.

The 294 metre liner plunged bow first into the North Atlantic after striking an iceberg during its maiden voyage from Britain on the night of April 14, 1912. It rests about 750 kilometres south east of Newfoundland.

Dr. Ballard said he sent the robot into the promenade deck and could clearly see a brass plaque that said: "Entrance to the bridge. For crew use only."

But Dr. Ballard gave few details about the last of the 11 dives 4 kilometres below the ocean surface.

"Today was clearly the best dive of the entire search," Dr. Ballard said. "We took our most dangerous penetrations today. We landed the submarine (Alvin) initially on the bow and worked that area with Jason."

"Then we moved up to the port side of the ship near the

Surgery raises questions about 2nd term for Perez de Cuellar

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The unexpected surgery performed on U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar raises a serious question about his availability for a second term.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar's first five-year term expires on Dec. 31. The world body will begin deciding this fall who will be secretary-general from 1987 through 1991.

Until his quadruple coronary bypass operation on Thursday Mr. Perez de Cuellar, 66, had been viewed as likely for a second term, despite his own disclaimers of second-term ambitions.

"Just about all the Western countries have told him they'd like to see him stay on," a Western diplomatic source said. "There is no visible alternative."

The Soviet Bloc also was expected to support the low-keyed Peruvian diplomat, who has treaded cautiously between the superpowers and avoided controversial stands.

A key U.N. aide said any speculation on Mr. Perez de Cuellar's future was premature. "It will depend on what the physicians tell him," he said.

After Thursday's four-hour operation at New York's Mount Sinai Medical Centre, U.N. spokesman Francois Giuliani said Mr. Perez de Cuellar was expected back on the job in a few weeks and "should lead a completely normal life."

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, the oldest of the five men to serve in the U.N. post, had been pursuing a grueling travel schedule and complained of fatigue on returning last week from an 18-day trip to five European countries and Morocco.

He was to leave Tuesday on a 10-day African tour, but cancelled that and entered the hospital Wednesday to undergo what initially were described as routine tests.

On Thursday morning came the surprise announcement that he

had undergone bypass surgery.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar took office on Jan. 1, 1982, succeeding Kurt Waldheim of Austria. Dr. Waldheim had made an unsuccessful bid for a third term and is now his country's president.

From the outset, Mr. Perez de Cuellar insisted he would be a one-term secretary-general.

"Secretary-general has to be a very independent person and, if I say that I will run for another mandate, then I will have to start pleasing the Soviets, the Americans, the French, the British and Chinese in order to have their kind vote at the end of my mandate," he once told a reporter.

The five countries have veto power in the 15-nation U.N. Security Council, which nominates a candidate for election by the 159-nation General Assembly.

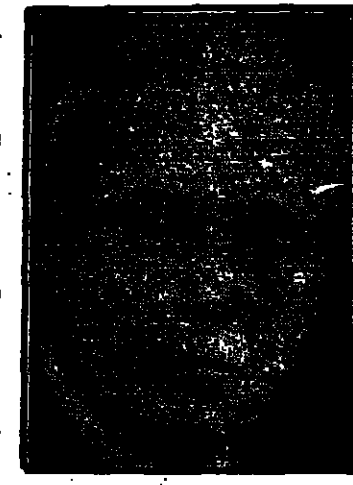
However, Mr. Perez de Cuellar did not completely close the door on a new term.

The Peruvian diplomat, a former U.N. undersecretary-general for special political affairs, emerged as the dark-horse candidate for secretary-general in December 1981 after a six-week election deadlock between Dr. Waldheim and Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim.

As Secretary-General, Mr. Perez de Cuellar has not scored any notable successes. He has been frustrated in his efforts to mediate the Afghan, Falklands, Iran-Iraq and Middle East conflicts, as well as the Cyprus problem.

But diplomats have given him a high mark for effort, and top grades in discretion. Some doubted that Mr. Perez de Cuellar could bring himself to retire while the world body was in the midst of its current financial crisis.

If he rules himself out for a second term, a mad scramble of candidates is expected to ensue. Latin American diplomats already have said that, in such an



Javier Perez de Cuellar

event, someone from their region should get the nod because all previous secretaries-general were elected for second terms and Latin America still had another term coming to it. But no Latin American figure has emerged as a possible substitute.

Africa, which felt cheated out of the job five years ago, is sure to make a strong claim. Names being prominently mentioned here include retired President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Ambassador Paul Lusaka of Zambia, who was U.N. General Assembly president last year, and former Ugandan Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu.

As Security Council president five years ago, Mr. Otunnu was credited with breaking the Waldheim-Salim election deadlock, thus enabling Mr. Perez de Cuellar to emerge victor.

Although highly regarded here, the Harvard-educated Otunnu is currently on the outs with his own government, having served in the cabinet of ousted Ugandan leader Gen. Tito Okello. Mr. Otunnu left the country when Gen. Okello's government fell last January and is now reportedly in Greendale taking a crash French-language course. English and French are the two official languages at the United Nations.

Elephant dies after being chased by love-lorn females

GIVSKUD, Denmark (R) — Frederik, Denmark's shy bull elephant which fled and fell after persistent sexual harassment from seven amorous she-elephants, has died of an apparent heart attack, nature park Director Leif Nielsen said Friday.

The three-tonne 16-year-old Frederik fell on his side in a shallow lake on Monday while fleeing his female pursuers. The she-elephants tried to push him upright to no avail and finally Nielsen had to call in rescue services with a crane to do the job. But the stress was too much for Frederik and his heart stopped, Nielsen said. The nature park is now looking for a more macho male able to satisfy the demands of the enthusiastic resident females.

Seoul to ban sex tests on unborn babies

SEOUL (R) — South Korea, alarmed at a rise in abortions among women expecting baby girls, is to ban pre-natal sex tests, Health Ministry officials have said. The proposed legislation, which calls for a maximum penalty of three years jail, is aimed at helping end the country's traditional Confucian preference for sons. The officials said an increasing number of women were resorting to illegal abortions when pre-natal tests showed the child would be female. South Korea's population, now estimated at 42 million, is growing at the rate of 1.5 per cent a year, according to government figures.

Man jailed for frying eggs of rare bird

MOSCOW (R) — A Russian who fried the eggs of rare birds at a wildlife reserve, has been sentenced to one and a half years' hard labour, TASS news agency has said. A Volkov, a mechanic, took eggs from the nests of eiders and gulls in a protected area just off the coast of Murmansk, in the far north of the country. He was caught frying the eggs in the open by game keepers. The judge fined the poacher more than 500 roubles (\$700) and recommended that he spend his term in a jail reserved for hardened criminals.

Brandishing toy pistols outlawed

ANAHEIM, California (AP) — The city council has passed a law making it a misdemeanor to brandish a toy gun in a rude, angry, threatening manner with intent to frighten, harass or annoy. "It's a very tense situation when you're trying to determine if someone is brandishing a toy or a real firearm," Police Capt. Randall Gaston said. "When police are confronted with what appears to be a weapon, they respond accordingly." A 5-year-old boy was shot to death in nearby station in 1983 when he pointed a toy gun at an officer who had entered his apartment.

Skinny inmate squirms to freedom

POINTE A LA HACHE, Louisiana (AP) — An 18-year-old prisoner shaved his head, creamed his body with lotion and squirmed naked through a thin feeding slot on his cell to slip away from Plaquemines Parish Jail, authorities said. After squeezing through the 14.5-by-6.5-inch (36.8-by-16.5-centimetre) slot, Mark Gordy removed an air conditioner from a window on the third floor, jumped to an air conditioner on the second floor and then dropped to the ground, said Warden Ralph Ferranto. Gordy, a suspected burglar who is 5-foot-5 (1.65-metre) and weighs 120 pounds (54 kilos), was found hiding in his underwear behind a coal pile about five miles (eight kilometres) away and about 2½ hours after his Sunday night escape, Ferranto said. Gordy, who bruised his tailbone in the breakout, was booked with an additional charge of simple escape and an extra steel bar was welded across the top of the feeding slots in all of the jail's cells, Ferranto said. "If he can get his head through that," he said, pointing to the freshly welded anti-escape bar, "I'm willing to let him go."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A 10 7 5
♥ 10 8 4 2
♦ 8 2
♣ 7 4 3

EAST
♠ 5
♥ Q 10 7 5 3
♦ Q J 3
♣ A K Q J 10 8 6

SOUTH
♠ Q J 8 6 4 3 2
♥ Q A 9
♦ 9 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 4 ♠
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Five of ♠.

Top level bridge is exhausting because it requires 9-10 hours of total concentration each day. On this hand, which cropped up some years ago in the Trials to select the U.S. Team for the world championship, both defenders fell asleep on a play that they would consider automatic if they were fresh.

The auction in the two rooms was similar. Despite vigorous competition from East, the South hand was too strong distributionally to be shut out of the bidding after North

had supported spades. In both rooms the opening lead was the five of clubs. Both Easts won the king and cashed the ace, on which West discarded the four of diamonds, then continued with a

third club. In both rooms South shuffled the king of hearts. No matter what East did next, declarer was in command. He would win any return and make the rest of the tricks.

We are sure that, by now, our eagle-eyed readers are eager to stake their claim in the next Trials. All of you have no doubt realized that East missed an easy opportunity to defeat the contract.

After winning the second club, East should cash the ace of hearts. That not only completes the defensive book, it also allows West to signal how he would like the defense to continue. If West does not have a trump that is high enough to overruff declarer but has a heart trick he has already denied a diamond card, he can advise partner of that by following to the ace of hearts with a high spot-card. Here, however, when South follows to the heart with the king and West contributes the three, it is easy for East to revert to clubs, and West scores the setting trick by overruffing with the king of spades.



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